



Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

69179 貳拜禮 號十式月七英港香 TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920.

日五初月六 1920年 556 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INSULT TO FRENCH FLAG.

GERMANY TO MAKE AMENDS.

Spa, July 15.
It is reported that France has made the following demands in connection with the result to the French flag in Berlin:—The chief of Police to be dismissed; a personal apology by Von Daniel and the German Foreign Office to be given to the French Embassy in the presence of a guard of Reichwehr saluting at the ceremony of re-boasting the flag. The German Government is said to have yielded on all points. —Havas.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

RUMOUR DENIED BY EX-EMPEROR.

Shanghai, July 19.
With Chan Jek-lin's military assistance, Wu Pui-fu's force recaptured Yangchuen on the 17th. A detachment of the 15 Divisions of Tuan's Army which attacked Wu's force was encircled by troops and more than a half surrendered. The remainder successfully retreated under cover of artillery.
The 27th Division of Fengtien troops arrived at Tientsin on the 18th.
Wong Chim-yuen, Tuchun of Hupeh, and Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, although having been appointed as Commanders-in-chief, have declared that they are quite neutral.
Yuenchuen, about 10 li from Peking, has been captured by Wu's force. All the principal gates in the city are closed.
Huan Tung, the ex-Emperor, has made a declaration to the public and the Diplomatic Corps that he knows nothing about the cause of the present fighting, and that the rumour of his returning to the monarchy is absolutely unfounded. In conclusion, he earnestly requests that the public and foreign Powers make a just investigation and give him due protection.
After the arrival of Chang Jek-lin's Army the aspect of the fighting has greatly changed. Tuan's force is retreating in the east, but still hold on in the west.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

BAD TEETH.

A DANGER TO HEALTH.

We take the following from *The Dental Magazine* (London):—
Beware of dead teeth!
Half the illnesses which afflict people after their fortieth year might be avoided by attention to this plain warning. This is the confirmed opinion of a medical man, who advises everybody past the age of forty to have dead teeth removed.
What are "dead" teeth?
A dead tooth is one from which the pulp has been removed for filling purposes or in which the pulp has lost its vitality.
The nerve of the tooth has been killed.
The advice to remove dead teeth was substantiated by one of the most eminent dental surgeons in the country.
"Dead teeth are a menace," he said to a *Daily Express* representative recently. "Front teeth are not so dangerous, because they can be kept clean. It is the back teeth that are most liable to be the cause of trouble."
Until the age of forty or forty-five a person in normal health can withstand the attack made upon the constitution by dead teeth, but after that age the defence becomes weaker. The attack in consequence becomes more deadly. It is certainly a wise precaution to move such teeth, and such a practice generally followed would have an extremely beneficial effect on the health of the country.

TEETH HEALTH.

It only people could be made to realise the close connection between the health of teeth and the rest of the body! We are constantly preaching the gospel of good, clean teeth.
It is impossible to gauge the large percentage of people in this country who would be benefited provided this advice were followed. The past few years have witnessed a growing recognition of the importance of the teeth in relation to physical and mental health. There is no dispute that a large number of ailments have their origin in defective teeth. Many practitioners who are treating patients for rheumatism, send them to a dentist, and in a large number of cases the dentist provides the cure.

The case of Viscount Grey—whose eye trouble was traced to a defective tooth, the removal of which helped his sight—is by no means an isolated one. A dental surgeon quotes the case of a sufferer from eye trouble who had some teeth removed—not with the idea of curing his ocular affection—and found, to his surprise, that his eye trouble also disappeared.

INSOMNIA.

Sir Eric Geddes recently suffered from bad health to the extent of not being able to perform his Ministerial duties. The dental surgeon again provided the cure. There is an instance of a man who had suffered from insomnia for seventeen years, and had three teeth removed. Within a week he was able to enjoy normal undisturbed sleep. Even insanity has been traced to bad teeth, and a well-defined relationship exists between sound teeth and a clear mind. A woman subject to mental disorder was sent by a distinguished specialist to a dental surgeon as a preliminary to her treatment. A doctor also gives examples of people mentally unbalanced for years who were cured after their teeth had received attention.

These few instances give some idea of the importance of good teeth, and the need for the removal of bad teeth.
"We should be doing an incalculable service to the nation," said a dental surgeon, "if we could go through the land and extract all the bad teeth people have in their mouths, leaving only the clean gums."

There can be no doubt that good teeth are an absolutely essential preliminary to good health.
Beware of dead teeth!

WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

A whole family has succumbed to pneumonia at Kirkcaldy, on the Firth of Forth. Within a short time of each other, the deaths occurred of—Mr. George Douglas, aged 29, his wife, and two children.

TIED OF A QUIET LIFE.

Washington, July 7.—General Pershing has written to Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary for War, asking for permission to retire within a few months, in order that he may be "free to engage in something more active."

SAMPAN SINKS.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF TWO PASSENGERS.

Another sampan sank in the harbour last night whilst carrying two passengers from the French steamer Hanol.
Their anxiety in regard to the fate of several crates of fruit on board the steamer acting as the impelling force, these passengers, two young Annamites named V. Van Leo and J.T. Dich, employed in local business offices, engaged a sampan near Blake Pier at about 8 p.m. The trip to the Hanol, though very precarious under the circumstances, was carried out successfully, but it was on the return trip that matters turned out unfavourable. Heavily laden with the crates of fruit which had been transferred into the boat, the sampan gradually took in water, and the first intimation to the passengers that something serious was about to happen was the dismal wailing of the master of the sampan, and his wife, who comprised the crew. The heavy seas tossed the sampan about, and during the fifteen minutes which preceded their rescue, the passengers were obliged to gradually edge up to the stern of the sampan, which was sinking at its bow end. Feverish preparations were then made for a swim in the darkness, and, with presence of mind, the two Annamites tore up some planks from the deck of the sampan, with the idea of using them as floats in the event of the craft finally going under. When about three hundred yards from the Macao Boat Wharf, the cries raised by the passengers and crew were heard ashore, and a launch was being put under steam to go to the rescue. Aid from this quarter would have proved too late, but happily assistance came in the timely arrival of another launch, which after a great deal of circling around, managed to fish the crew of the sampan and its passengers out of the water.

The idea of profit was not entirely absent from the minds of the crew of the launch when they set out on their mission, as was proved by the fact that, once having got the rescued safely on board, without any hesitation, they set out summarily to explore the contents of the passengers' pockets, the latter being too happy—or miserable—to raise any demur. The search proved to be unsatisfactory, and there were renewed demands for "compensation." The passengers eventually had to make peace with their rescuers over a finger ring, and a few dollars borrowed on the spot.
This accident, which almost resulted in the loss of life, indicates the need for the provision of buoys on these sampans. Many lives would have been preserved during the periodical visitations of rough weather, such as that which obtained yesterday, were buoys made an essential part in the life-saving equipment of these small craft.

THE RAINFALL.

OVER 11 INCHES IN TWO DAYS.

After the stormy and gusty evening, the weather abated considerably last night and this morning at 8.20 the typhoon signals were lowered. It is reported from the Observatory to-day that the depression has probably moved to the west of Hongkong.
The rainfall has been particularly heavy, as much as 5.90 inches falling during the 24 hours ending at ten o'clock this morning. This with yesterday's rain makes a total of 11.11 inches in two days. This year's rainfall has already reached the high figure of 62.41 inches, as against an average of 46.66.
Owing to the heavy rainfall, there have been several small landslides, but nothing of a serious nature has so far been reported to the Public Works Department. The road to Tai Po has been closed, and the road to Kowloon has had to be temporarily closed.

THE STONE FRIGATE.

SAILORS' HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

A nautical correspondent writes us as follows:—
The Sailors' Home, or the "Stone Frigate," as it is termed by the nautical fraternity, moored at the corner of Western Street Des Voeux Road since 1864, can at long last boast of electric light and hot baths. "Can this be cumshaw for the meritorious work we did in the war?" says one. "No, they are going to raise the fee," says another. "I used to have to light a candle to find those gas lamps they had before," added another.
However, all are agreed on one point—that if it's to be a Home far from home "the tucker," as our Colonial brothers call it, needs a little improvement. Brains, tripe, pancreas, kidneys, heart, liver, etc., should be eliminated and a more liberal supply of the remaining dishes given in their stead, at the very least. Failing this, a five-storied building with a Cafe like Wiseman's at its base (thus rendering the housing problem less acute) could be built in the compound and if the Cafe were run on a "moist plank" (beer and light wines only) it would save many a mariner going to the down-town hotels and losing control of his steering gear.
But the old comrade goes on landing out the same diatribe he did 30 or 40 years ago.
An Irishman boarded the "Stone Frigate" and, finding he couldn't get enough potatoes to eat, he went pell mell to see the Irish Consul about it. After the interview (with a bar boy) he retraced his steps when a typhoon of unusual violence began. Going along Queen's Road, he found so many tiles and sign boards falling ahead and astern of him that he took shelter in a Chinese undertaker's and laid down in one of the coffins, leaving a bit of wood between the lid and edge for ventilation. Next evening (the typhoon having moderated) he steered for the "Stone Frigate," arriving at the gangway at 7.30 p.m. feeling that he could eat a horse. After repeated asking the boys for something to eat and being refused through not being "on time" he retired. Hearing another shellback skipper telling another man on the poop deck, or eastern verandah, of the "Stone Frigate" to go and see a certain person down-town about a vacant berth, Pat rushed about the gang way, got there first and joined the ship next day, well pleased that his voyage aboard the "Stone Frigate" was a short one and that he had done a foreigner out of a job. It was chow-time when he boarded his new ship and after consuming three plates of yellow pea soup he said he imagined himself released from Rublaben!

ARGENTINE.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PROSPECTIVE TRAVELLERS.

We have the following from the Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic, Mr. Adolfo Scilingo:—
All intending passengers to the Argentine Republic direct or via any of the adjoining countries, must produce at this Vice-Consulate, besides the corresponding passports, the following documents:—
A certificate issued by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the applicant has not undergone any criminal action, nor has he ever been expelled from the Colony.
A second certificate from the Chief of Police, testifying that said individual has not on any occasion been detained on the ground of attempting to upset social order, deliberately or otherwise.
A third certificate from the Town Clerk, proving that the passport holder has not been recorded as being or having been a mendicant.
Finally, a fourth from a licensed European doctor, attesting as to his physical and mental condition, and physically.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A MURDER CHARGE.

Mr. Justice H.H.J. Gompertz, the Chief Justice presided again this morning over the July Criminal Sessions.
Mak Fan and Chung San were indicted on a charge of murdering in Kennedy Town on May 21st last, one Chang San.
The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. Fred Ellis (foreman), A. C. Johnston, Wong Puk Chung, G. A. Gomez, J. Gray, A. G. W. Ogilvie and Caryalbo.
There was some delay in the selection of the jury. The acting Chief Justice explained it thus:—"I am sorry, gentlemen, there will be some delay as some of the jurors are being tampered with by the jury box."
The Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted, and Mr. Drummond defended.
The Attorney-General, in outlining the facts of the case to the jury, said that the prisoners were charged with murdering another coolie. The deceased was carrying goods from a junk to a godown with other coolies. Two struck him with their fists, while a third stabbed him. The third man and the two prisoners were employed in the slaughter house. They were wearing khaki at the time, as the two prisoners were now wearing in the dock, namely, the uniform of the Sanitary Board coolies, and were employed in the slaughter house. The deceased was in plain clothes. The third man, who stabbed the deceased, disappeared. The Attorney-General was not able to say what the motive was for the murder, but there was a quarrel that morning between the man who disappeared and the coolies. As a result of the quarrel, it might be that the attack was planned on the deceased. If the jury were satisfied that the two prisoners were there and had shared in the common design of assault and murder, they were as guilty as if they had dealt the blow. If the defendants were on the scene with the object of rendering assistance in the carrying out of the design, they were also guilty of murder. The main difficulty, the Attorney-General thought, was the question of identity of the two men. On that point they would have the evidence of two coolies who saw the affair and had picked out the two prisoners from a number of others, who were arranged in the slaughter house. The prisoners were charged at the Police Station. The first prisoner said: "I did not go and stab the deceased. I also did not go near the light. At 12 o'clock that day I was waiting for a car. I did not know the man." The second prisoner said: "I do not know anything about it. I came home from duty at 12.30 and went to prepare the rice. I did not share in the common design." The murder was committed at 12.30. The hours of duty were from 6 to 8.9 to 12 and 2 to 5. The place where the murder was committed was a few hundred yards from the slaughter house. In this case there was the further evidence of a Chinese constable on duty that day at Belcher's Street. He heard of the fight and saw coolies running towards the slaughter house. At the end of that crowd of khaki-clad coolies he saw the second prisoner, running into the slaughter house. If this constable's evidence was true, then the second prisoner was near the scene of the murder. The case is proceeding.

KIDNAPPERS.

In Mr. Justice Wood's Court, two Chinese women, named Lung Li and Lung Luk, were arraigned on a charge of kidnapping a little child from its parents in Taumati. They pleaded not guilty. The acting Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. Jacks, prosecuted.
The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. E. L. Sims (foreman), Harry Odell, J. J. Gibson, I. E. Ellis, Peter Wong, E. Mahomed, and E. O. Farrell.
The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the facts of the case, said that the child was kidnapped by the prisoners was only two years old, and had lived with its parents in Taumati. The defendants also lived on the same floor for over a month before the child was taken away, and had apparently been in the habit of

DAY BY DAY.

Chan Ngai Sang, Editor-in-Chief of the *Sao Pao*, a Chinese newspaper in Hongkong, was recently banished by the Hongkong Government (says the *Consolidated Times*) because he allowed a false telegram concerning Tsen Chun-han, Administrative Director of the Military Government, to be printed in a recent issue of his paper.
The health return for the past week shows that there were five cases of plague reported (four fatal), seven cases of enteric fever (three fatal), two cases of cerebro-spinal fever (both fatal), one fatal case of small pox, and one non-fatal case of diphtheria. There were five deaths from influenza. All the sufferers, with the exception of the diphtheria case (British) and one case of enteric (Indian) were Chinese.

A story was told at the Police Court this morning of a Chinese amah who wanted to be married and sought to replace good looks with a rich dowry. That dowry being not obtainable within her means, she stole it in the form of \$300 worth of jewellery from her mistress. She was suspected of the crime, and, at the first impulse, worked up a story of how she had given the valuables to a hawk. In the search for the mythical hawk, they came across a fruit vendor in the street, who was instantly pointed out by the amah and showed up as the receiver of the articles. Too nonplussed by the accusation, the hawk, feebly went through the motions of searching for the jewellery among a basket of fruit. When understanding came at last, he denied having been concerned in the theft, a statement which was later borne out by the discovery of the jewellery amongst the personal effects of the amah. So instead of being in the happy state of marriage, the amah to-day set out on a mission of repentance at the Gaol where she is due to stay for the next three months.

taking the child out before this happened. On May 24th, at noon, they took the child out. The father raised no objection, as it was a common occurrence, but the mother dissented. She wished to take the child out herself, but the prisoners persisted, and she let the child go. The father and the mother were somewhat suspicious on this occasion because the prisoners had taken all their property with them. The parents went to look for the child shortly afterwards, and being unsuccessful, they reported the matter to the Police that day at three o'clock. The Police found out where the prisoners' mother was living and they went there. There the child was found on June 14. The prisoners were brought back from Macao and charged here. The two prisoners were sisters. When charged at the Police Station, the first prisoner said: "The old woman took me from Hongkong to Macao for my marriage, and told me to take this child to Macao and to wait for her." The second prisoner, when charged, said: "I went to Macao to visit my elder sister. I was arrested by the Police in Macao. I know nothing about this affair." When the case came up before the Magistrate, the prisoners made no statement nor did they call any witnesses.
Mr. Justice Wood:—They denied the charge?—Yes.
The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.
His Lordship sentenced the two women to five years' imprisonment each.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the case was concluded in which Tang Kin-bi was charged with maliciously wounding a bullock. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.
Chan Wan was indicted for child-stealing on two different dates. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on all three counts, and His Lordship passed sentences of five years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE CHINESE UNREST.

STATEMENT OF JAPAN'S POLICY.

The following translation of the official communiqué announcing the policy followed by the Japanese Government in regard to the present situation in China, is taken from the Japanese Consulate.

"Since the outbreak disturbance in Hunan which had every promise of still further complicating the political situation in China, the Japanese Government have maintained the attitude of strict neutrality and impartiality, warning their officials and subjects resident in China against any action that might be taken for interference in the political strife. As was feared, the situation has now been aggravated to a point where the provinces of Northern China are threatened with dire results of the military conflict, the results of which, nobody can foresee. As is customary in a situation like the present, there have been set about rumours that certain group of Chinese, approached Japanese capitalists, with the secret demand for war expenses, and more recently it has been alleged that the Japanese Government are covertly backing the one faction against the other. These rumours concerning the part which Japan is wantonly represented to be taking in development of disturbances have given rise to so much misunderstanding that it is even said that a conference, or meeting, is going to be held for the purpose of lodging a protest with the Japanese Government. The Japanese policy of non-interference and impartiality towards any internal feuds of China has, on occasions, been declared. It may not however be amiss, at the present moment, to declare once more that that attitude of neutrality has not been and will not be changed, that necessary instructions to that end have already been given to civil and military officials in China, and that the rumours and allegations above instanced are entirely groundless.

"As for the Japanese military officers who are in the employ of the Chinese Government for the purpose of training the Frontier Defence Army, nothing is farther from the truth than the inference that the Japanese military authorities are, through that medium, interfering in the internal political disturbances of China. These officers belong to the training schools, which are quite independent from the Frontier Defence Army itself, and are, therefore, shut out from any semblance of interference in the mobilization or disposition of that Army. They were, moreover, admonished by the Japanese Government at the outset of the present disturbance to have absolutely nothing to do with the activities of the Army. The instruction has been faithfully followed by these officers."

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 3d. 1/2.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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 Rheumatism, 5. For Gout, 6. For Gravel, 7. For
 Dropsy, 8. For Catarrhs of the Bladder, 9. For
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 12. For Indigestion, 13. For Stomachic Disorders,
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 For Diarrhoea, 281. For Dysentery, 282. For
 Cholera, 283. For Typhoid Fever, 284. For
 Typhus, 285. For Malaria, 286. For Chills,
 287. For Skin Diseases, 288. For Chronic
 Weakness, 289. For All Affections of the
 Nervous System, 290. For Rheumatism, 291.
 For Gout, 292. For Gravel, 293. For Dropsy,
 294. For Catarrhs of the Bladder, 295. For
 Hemorrhoids, 296. For Piles, 297. For
 Constipation, 298. For Indigestion, 299. For
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 338. For Catarrhs of the Bladder, 339. For
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 Constipation, 342. For Indigestion, 34

Inspector Kent: I think Mr Williams does not remember what he was speaking of. The state of

25-DES VOIUX 1000-C GARAGE KNOWLEDGE
TE: 27 TE: 47

at least visible to a man on the steps. You really held it pointing down the steps. You really held it

(Continued on Page 8.)

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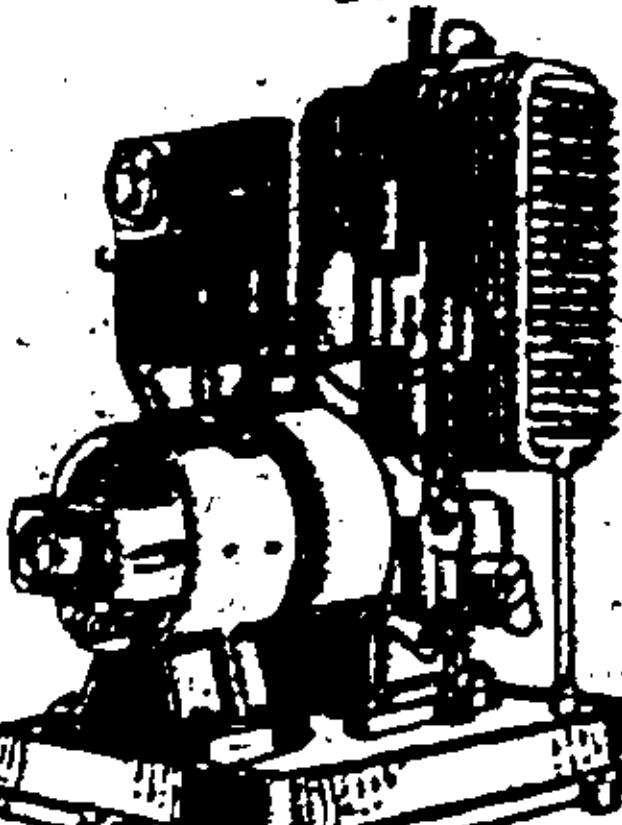
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THE KENNEDY ROAD
TRAGEDY.

(Continued from Page 2.)

pointing down towards them merely to show them you were armed?—That was my intention, to frighten them.

Did you really think they had seen you inside?—Yes.

And with the rifle pointing at them and they taking no notice, since they did not move, you still think they saw you?—The rifle went off so quickly, before I was aware of it.

Don't you think it was a very careless thing, grossly careless, for a man in your state to point a loaded rifle at two men with your finger on the trigger, knowing nothing of who they were?—I did it to frighten them.

In connection with the burglaries have you heard of a single case of violence having been used?—Not in this terrace.

You don't remember telling Inspector Kent anything about bagging up—not necessarily killing one, but catching one?—The only words I used are as stated. When he advised me to say no more I finished.

His Lordship: Had you a police whistle in the house?

Prisoner: Yes. Unfortunately I couldn't find it at the time.

Sergeant Commander Babington, R.N., deposed that a prisoner was in such a state of health that the gun might have been inadvertently fired by him. He was very nervous and easily excitable.

Mr. Thornton, R.N., said he knew prisoner's rifle and had used it. It had then a light pull—light or heavy it was possible for a rifle to be discharged by an excited man. That sort of thing happened on a rifle range.

Mr. Jenkin said it might be better if it were settled what was to be submitted to the jury. Otherwise they might be at cross purposes and might be arguing from different points of view resulting in loss of time.

The Attorney General: If it can be settled it might be very convenient.

His Lordship: On the evidence I thought of putting it something in this way: First of all, did defendant intend to fire at the deceased or either of them? Secondly, did he deliberately point the rifle at deceased or either of them without actually meaning to fire. I propose to say that in my opinion, if either of these questions is answered in the affirmative that would be equivalent to finding him guilty. I propose also to put a third question: Did the defendant merely mean to show or display his weapon without any intention of levelling it or pointing it at deceased or his companion.

and I should say that if the jury answer third question in the affirmative that would be equivalent to a not guilty. That is shortly how it appears to me now.

The Attorney General suggested a further point: Did the prisoner act with gross negligence in pointing his loaded rifle in the direction of two men, with finger on the trigger, he being in such a state of nerves as not to be under control.

His Lordship: Such negligence as to be culpable?

The Attorney General: Yes.

His Lordship: That is: although he didn't mean to level it he should have taken care not to level it?

The Attorney General: Yes.

His Lordship: I will consider that point.

Mr. Jenkin: The view I take is that the question of culpability and gross negligence sufficient to make a man guilty of manslaughter does not arise, I think, unless the possession of the dangerous weapon is in itself unlawful in the circumstances unwarranted.

His Lordship: If a man examines a loaded rifle in his own kitchen, fools about with it, holds it in the direction of someone and it goes off and kills that person, that may be manslaughter.

The Attorney General: An act itself harmful, but culpable because of the gross negligence shown. That is where the manslaughter comes in.

Mr. Jenkin: The main questions must be these: Was the rifle deliberately levelled at one or other of the men; and: Was it deliberately discharged.

His Lordship: Yes. In either of those cases it would be manslaughter, in greater or lesser degree.

In the course of an able address Mr. Jenkin said it did not lie in his mouth nor in the line of anyone getting protection from the police to criticize their methods under given circumstances: but in a trial for man-

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICA CUP.

New York, July 16.

The crews of both yachts spent a busy day repairing the damage sustained yesterday and there is no doubt that both are equally fit for to-morrow's race. Sir Thomas Lipton had a long conference with his experts when every detail of the first race was carefully reviewed and to-day's strategy was mapped out. It transpires that, before finishing the race, Shamrock sustained an accident to her bowsprit which would have left her as helpless as the Resolute had the accident occurred earlier. The faulty spar has now been replaced.

Sandy Hook, July 17.

Both boats crossed the starting line practically simultaneously at 1.45 in the afternoon. The wind was of the lightest. Resolute seemed to outdo Shamrock beating to windward the well troubling the challenger. Both boats approached the first mark of the triangular course at increasing speed. Resolute rounded at 4.33.22 and Shamrock at 4.51.5. The latter had to make five attempts at rounding and when she succeeded Resolute was two miles ahead. Shamrock now seemed hopeless, but shortly afterwards the wind shifted completely, turning the tables with Shamrock gaining rapidly. Nevertheless, with a continuation of fluky weather, Resolute rounded the second mark at 7.1.6 and Shamrock just previously had been a half-hour behind. A drifting match continued till the end.

BOLIVIAN REVOLT.

Buenos Aires, July 18.

Senor Escalier, the leader of the Bolivian republican party on being interviewed prior to his departure to join the new Bolivian Government, declared that the latter did not contemplate a policy hostile to foreign states, particularly Chile. The Government would submit its just aspirations to the League of Nations.

BIG OIL DISCOVERY REPORTED.

London, July 17.

The "Daily Mail" New York correspondent states that Daniels and Payne who are visiting the Alaskan coalfields are also investigating reports of the discovery of oil in south-west Alaska. A destroyer has been sent to the spot and it is reported that thirty-five thousand acres have already been staked off by prospectors.

CHINESE COAL FOR FRANCE.

Paris, July 18.

The Chinese Legation denies that China has promised France delivery of one hundred thousand tons of coal at Marseilles.

CORNELL COACH DEAD.

New York, July 18.

The death is announced of Mr. Courtney, the Cornell Coach.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SINGAPORE'S TRADE FOR 1919.

Singapore, July 19.

The Colonial report for 1919 shows that the revenue was \$34,000,000, a rise of \$4,500,000. Trade has improved very greatly. The Government has made a settled policy not to interfere with exchange. Big general developments are pending.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, July 19.

Mr. Pater and Mr. McInnes, who are on a flight to Australia, are due to-morrow.

these men were burglars. He might have turned on the light, shouted, showed them the gun properly or even have fired in the air. Instead he held his rifle in a position in which the men were least likely to see it, and obsessed with his belief that they were thieves, watched them a while, and then, thinking his suspicion confirmed, shot at one. Once the Crown proved the killing of a man it was for the prisoner to prove that the killing was justifiable or that it was accident and not negligence. He asked the jury to find that the shot was fired intentionally, or, failing that, that the rifle was pointed and accidentally went off: in the third alternative that prisoner was guilty of gross negligence in so holding a rifle with his twitching finger on the trigger.

Summing up His Lordship said it was natural that prisoner should have the major portion of public sympathy; it was more difficult to sympathise with the lot of the policeman. When people made complaints to the police it was reasonable to expect the police to give protection and to contemplate that there would be police officers sent to the vicinity. It was impossible that they should be expected to ring up and warn householders not to shoot the constables. Their risk was considerable and it was not fair to add to it the chance of misapprehension on the householders' part. He wanted the jury therefore to start considering the case from a position of neutrality, remembering the words of their oath.

The jury retired at 4.43 and after fifteen minutes' absence brought in a 6-1 verdict of not guilty.

Prisoner was discharged.

His Lordship thought the jury would like to express their sympathy with the family of the constable, and the foreman agreed.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General to convey it to the G.S.P.

Prisoner, who had broken down several times in the later stages of the hearing was heartily greeted by many friends.

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HOW TOPLIS DIED.

RUNNING REVOLVER FIGHT.

The inquest on the body of Francis Percy Toplis aged 23, who was shot by the Penrith police recently was held at Penrith Town Hall by Colonel Halton, the East Cumberland coroner. The jury found that Toplis had been justifiably killed by a revolver bullet at Plumpton by police officers who were attempting to effect his arrest while a fugitive from justice; and they commended the police for their pluck, intelligence, and promptitude.

The body was identified by Mrs. Bowles, of Shoreham, Toplis's sister, and Sergeant Harry Smith, of the R.A.S.C., stationed at Bulford. Superintendent Cox, of the Hampshire Constabulary, related the circumstances of the murder of the motor-driver Spicer at Thurston, and declared that the body of the man in the mortuary tallied with the description of the man wanted for the murder.

Police-constable Alfred Fulton described his first meeting with Toplis near Low Hasket, 11 miles from Penrith, and added that when he returned home he looked up his police information and noticed that the description of Toplis was similar to that of the man he had spoken to. Returning on his bicycle, he found Toplis in a plantation, and said, "Hullo, boy, is this as far as you have got?" The man jumped up and, pulling a revolver from his pocket, shouted out, "Hands up." Fulton obeyed, and Toplis continued: "It is me you are looking for, is it? If you are, I am Toplis. It was me who shot the policeman and farmer, and if you act the same, you go too." He compelled Fulton to drop his handcuffs and truncheon on the ground. The witness told him not to be silly and to put the revolver away. He then said, "I will kill or be killed." The witness told him to get out of the district altogether. He went away, and the witness returned home, changed into muffs, and went to Penrith for assistance.

Superintendent Oldcorn, said that on receiving Fulton's report he ordered Inspector Bertram, and Fulton to go in search of Toplis in a motor-car. Knowing that the man was armed and a dangerous character, he provided Ritchie and Bertram with a revolver and six rounds of ammunition each, telling them to use the weapons with great discretion.

REVOLVER FIGHT WITH POLICE.
Inspector Ritchie said that the police in the motorcar first saw Toplis after passing through Plumpton. The witness's idea was to slow up while passing him and jump out on top of him. Unfortunately the chauffeur did not pass close enough to the man, and the car drove on 50 or 60 yards, when the police, who were all in plain clothes got out, sent the car away, and concealed themselves behind some farm buildings until Toplis approached.

When he got opposite to me (continued the inspector) I sprang out and said, "Stop. Pull up." He apparently noticed me at the same moment, as he sprang forward and commenced running towards Penrith. He ran about five yards; then he turned round, still running, and fired direct on the police. He pulled the revolver out immediately he saw me. The Coroner:—Where was your revolver?

The witness:—In my hand. We knew he was a desperate character, so we were ready. After firing the first shot he ran a few yards and again fired a shot, still running. Then the police fired. I fired one shot; Bertram two.

The Coroner:—Was Toplis in a position to take another shot at you?
The witness:—Yes, he was laying his revolver dead at us for the third time, but I think he was unsettled, as I was close up to him and he did not get a direct aim. I was about five yards away and was gaining on him rapidly. He turned his revolver direct at me. One of our shots took effect, and he fell. Before he fell I caught him in my arms and laid him down. Then we returned to Penrith. When we examined his revolver we found four good cartridges and two spent ones in it. Toplis never spoke from the first time I shouted.

ENTRIES IN A DIARY.
The inspector added that when the body was searched a monocular, a pawn ticket, and three more cartridges, including a modified "dum-dum," were found in the pockets.
Police-sergeant Bertram said that Toplis's second bullet whizzed

£1,500,000 REFUSED.

FOR NAVAL PORT.

Invergordon's naval glory and commercial aspect during the great war have departed.

Thousands of workers and their families have left the port since the armistice for homes in practically every part of the kingdom. A few hundred men remain employed, but many of these are under notice.

During wartime millions of money were spent on naval and other works, and millions were earned as wages.

The employment of such labour and the circulation of its money were reflected not only in the bustle and commercial activity of Invergordon, but throughout a wide area in the Highlands.

Merchants who had been struggling all their lives for a decent existence, in a few years made fortunes.

Men, without experience, who opened shops and traded, have scooped in sufficient to keep them comfortable for all time.

LUCKY LANDLADY.
Those who kept lodgers had one of the best paying investments.

One woman, penniless in 1914, but fortunate in securing two small rooms, has now £500 to her credit.

But the scene is now changed. Closed houses and shops are to be seen at every turn; it is now a case of all hand-ladies and no lodgers.

The streets are deserted, and traffic appears smaller than in pre-war times.

Those fortified with plenty of means are indifferent as to the future of the burgh; less fortunate tradesmen and others are concerned about the gloomy prospects. Houses, garden grounds, and open spaces compulsorily requisitioned under the Defence of the Realm Act are being gradually restored to their lawful owners.

GIANT DOCK'S DEPARTURE.
No. 1 dock, one of the largest in the world, dropped its moorings the other day. Its lifting capacity was over 30,000 tons. It was taken in tow by four powerful tugs for Portsmouth.

"Ichabod" may now be inscribed on the gates of the dockyard. The workmen still retained are chiefly employed loading and dispatching all kinds of plant and movable machinery. Till now none of the machinery in the workshops has been interfered with.

It is assumed that it is the settled policy of the Admiralty to retain the yard in their own hands. It has leaked out that:

A deputation from the Invergordon Town Council which visited Whitehall was shown an offer for the yard of £1,500,000 but it had been rejected.

The belief here is that it was made by the Icelandic Trawling Company. That, to some extent, accentuated the belief that the Admiralty wish to retain possession.

The great oil tanks are still kept to feed the mighty warships that call at intervals, but the Invergordon of the war is a vision of the past. Workmen are idle, and many of them have made up their minds to emigrate.

TOWN'S DEPARTED GLORY.
Prior to the war the town was in a fairly flourishing condition. Manure mills employed a large staff. At the harbour a considerable trade was carried on. Aberdeen and Liverpool steamers called regularly. Coals, manures, etc., were brought in, while vessels shipped grain, potatoes, etc. Invergordon was a handy distributing centre for sea-borne traffic. All that traffic has been entirely suspended.

One can only hope that the future is not so black as the existing outlook indicates.

ed past his ear. Mr. Norman Parry, son of the Chief Constable, who accompanied the police car on his motor-cycle, said that he was certain that if the police had not fired when they did Inspector Ritchie would have been killed.

Deputy Chief Constable Barron said that in Toplis's possession was a diary, which gave indications of his movements since the beginning of the year, but all the items were abbreviated. The diary mentioned visits to Bristol Cardiff, Swansea, London, Swansea ("robbery"), Bristol again ("monocle bought, 15s."), Bath, Chesham, Salisbury, Southampton, Winchester, Bath, Freshford ("with Dorothy"), Bulford (on April 2), and so on, down to May 24, when there was written in the diary "Hunting West Wales. Some hopes."

The Coroner summed up at considerable length, and after three minutes' consultation the jury returned the verdict already stated.

WILSON MUST GO!

PRESIDENT'S EFFECT ON WORLD POLITICS.

Mr. G. H. Stuart-Burning, President of the British Trade Union Congress, writes in a Home paper:—

When we landed in America in October last, the first thing which struck us was the unpopularity of the President. Good Democrats, who would in no circumstances vote Republican, declared that rather than vote for Wilson they would not vote at all, and to anyone who knows the keenness with which politics are followed in the United States this was an astonishing revelation.

In this country, if the Prime Minister were suddenly stricken by serious illness, even his opponents would be sympathetic, but no one appeared to take much notice of Mr. Wilson's sickness, except some cruel practical jokers who spread a report at a public meeting that the President was dead. Mr. Marshall, the vice-president, was one of the speakers, and asked the meeting to join him in prayer for the departed President and for himself as the man who had to take up the reins of office.

The report was, of course, quite untrue, and later it was suggested that like Brougham, Mr. Wilson himself had circulated the rumour with a view to learning what the public thought of him.

WHY IS THE PRESIDENT UNPOPULAR?

We, who were accustomed to Wilson's idealism, and only know his great reputation on this side, were extremely puzzled to account for the general dislike of the President. Washington society is not too charitable, and Mrs. Wilson seems to have antagonized certain sections of it, but Washington is after all a comparatively small place, and serious though it may be for the wife of a President to become unpopular, this did not account for people in New York, in Buffalo, and in other places expressing the opinion that Wilson was done for.

Some light was shed upon the matter by debates in the Senate, where Senator Lodge attacked the Treaty with great bitterness. During the war Lodge was accounted a friend of the Allies, and the courtliness of his bow to the Prince of Wales at the Embassy reception was a thing to be remembered. Why should such a man have suddenly developed hostility to the United Kingdom?

Why should other prominent people, well-known for their friendly feeling to this country, and their friendship to the President, adopt a belligerent tone? The explanation is partly that there is an ignorance of world politics surprising in so intelligent a people as those of the United States, and partly a feeling that the Treaty would draw them into all sorts of petty European disputes with which America had no concern, and out of which it could gain no advantage.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE STATES.

Behind all this, however, was a deeper feeling, never expressed publicly but given tongue in private gatherings. Wilson was accused of having carefully excluded any American who might by any chance differ from him in the slightest degree from the proceedings in Paris.

The powers of the President of the United States are extraordinary, and in many ways he is as great a dictator as any Czar of Russia. Wilson, it was said, had informed one of his policy, and when he reached Paris, expected his subordinates to follow him in everything, even when, as sometimes happened, he changed his mind from one day to another. Colonel House had followed him loyally until the President's gyrations had become so rapid that he did not know where he was, and as a consequence Wilson and he had quarrelled. It is the undoubted fact that when Wilson was ill, House was refused access to him, but when the American press tried to make capital out of this, House stood loyally by his old chief and declared that he had no grievance.

Stories were in circulation that while Wilson was principal of Princeton, any subordinate who dared to disagree with him did so at the risk of incurring the undying enmity of the principal, and never being spoken to again during his term of office. All things were probably exaggerated and some, possibly, untrue, but everywhere one found the fear that Wilson was setting up a dictatorship entirely foreign to the spirit of the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG

THE LEYLAND HODGSON CO.

IN VAUDEVILLE AND LATEST LONDON REVUES

THURSDAY JULY 22nd "VARIETY TITBITS"

FRIDAY "23rd" "SPA GIRL"

SATURDAY "24th" "PERSIANA"

Popular Prices Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

CITY HALL

To-Day July 20th at 5.30 p.m.

Kindly assisted by Prof. E. Danenberg
Grand Afternoon Concert at St. Andrew's Hall

given by

Signor D. F. Amelias, mandolinist.
Mlle. Rosie Filocamo, lyric soprano.
Her little sister Elena

Mme A. Silvestri, Dram. soprano.
Accompanied by Mrs. Lottie Gordon (pianiste)

Admission: \$2.00 Children \$1.00
Tickets obtainable at Anderson Music Co. or at the door.

MODES GINETTE.

A PARISIAN LADY on her way through Hongkong, will consider it an honour to have the Ladies of Hongkong call at her apartments at the Hongkong Hotel, where she has on display a most comprehensive and varied assortment of Ladies' Hats of the very latest styles as well as some exclusive and ultra chic models.

Hand made Laces and Embroideries.

She makes a specialty of altering and remodeling hats of other seasons at a very reasonable charge.

HOURS 10 to 1
4 to 5

ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Room 259, HONGKONG HOTEL.

ONLY ONE END.

When he vetoed prohibition the debate which followed in the Senate was not directed so much to the merits of prohibition as to the feeling that the President must not usurp too much power. To such a struggle there can be but one end and that end must be the downfall of the President. We are much concerned with its effect upon the League of Nations, but everywhere in the States we found that the spirit of the League was accepted and that when the struggle between the people and the President was ended, the United States would take its proper place in the League.

GENERAL NEWS.

BLACK MARIA TO DISAPPEAR.

The familiar Black Maria is shortly to disappear from the London streets and will be replaced by more up-to-date motor vans, accommodating seventeen prisoners, two of which are expected to be delivered by the makers in a few days.

63,885 ALIENS IN THREE MONTHS.

An official return under the Aliens Order, 1920, issued recently, shows that during the first three months of this year 63,885 alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom, 61,399 embarked, and 182 were refused leave to land. The Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians who were not allowed to land were six men, four women, and one foreign born child. At Dover 18,144 aliens landed and 20,485 embarked in this period, and no other port shows such large numbers. There were 12,739 French people landed, and 11,605 embarked—the highest numbers in the case of any single nationality. The total number of German, Austrian, and Hungarian men who landed was 539, and 563 embarked.

NOTICE.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

French Lottery Loan 5^e 1919.
Subscribers to the above mentioned loan are advised that the Bonds have arrived at the Banque Industrielle de Chine and will be delivered against receipt.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

It is hereby notified that an interim dividend of £3. per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1920, at rate of 3.8 per dollar.
The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 9th August, 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 26th July to SATURDAY the 7th August, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON
Hongkong, 1st July, 1920

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES
REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.:

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of One dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary to

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three dollars and fifty cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary to

the General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.
Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33, Queen's Road to No. 26, Sankin Street 1st floor.
Telephone No. 1944.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER, highly qualified (Diploma of Riga Polytechnicum), with practical experience of Machine Building, Railway Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Engineering. Expert Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position. Address offers to Box 339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Junior British Male Assistant for shipping Office. Apply P. O. Box 33.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 135 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 21st. July 1920, commencing at 5 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Motor Boat "DAT LEE" (at present lying in Causeway Bay)
Length about 39 feet
Beam 9 feet
Engine 23 H.P. not mounted, in good working order.
The Boat is teakwood throughout and is fitted with cabin and wash room, awnings nearly new.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees. Messrs Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY The 23rd day of July 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5 West

Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th. May 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th. April 1855 Annual Crown rent \$6.46. Area 2959 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

NOTICE.

We have this day removed our office to the top floor of Box 254 & 252, Des Voeux Road, Central (Messrs. Kwong Sang & Co. next premises).
NOW HUNG KONG
HONGKONG

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"ABERCOS" (Voy 2)

having arrived from Portland Ore via ports, on 16th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 22nd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BEN LAWERS."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.
S. S. "CADOPEAK."

From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on July 21st at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 22nd will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1920.

MAN-WOMAN SPY ADVENTURES.

JUNKER PLOTTER AS A "DOUBLE."

Lying in hospital in the Prussian town of Naumburg, following an attempt to commit suicide by taking arsenic, is an amazing and mysterious personality.

Some time ago there arrived in Naumburg a "Mr. Golden" who, passing as either American or British, took a luxuriously furnished flat. Later there appeared in the neighbouring city of Halle a "Frau Schroeder-Mahne," who, avowing herself an ardent Socialist, got into touch with some Communists, whom she inspired to form so-called "Red battalions."

MASQUERADE.
Now it would appear that "Mr. Golden" and "Frau Schroeder-Mahne" are one and the same person—a woman.

Independent Socialists of Halle assert that this "second person, singular number, feminine gender," (as the grammarians would phrase it) is an agent provocateur in the service of the German militarists, her mission being first to cause a split in the Socialist ranks, and then, by inciting the extremists to violence, to raise a rebellion which would give her employers the excuse to take strong action against the Communists.

CAREER OF ADVENTURE.
Suspicion was first aroused when one of her "comrades" declared that he recognised her as the mysterious "Mr. Golden" of Naumburg.

Suspicion was strengthened when it was discovered that she had a passport issued by the military authorities, describing her as an "interpreter."

JAPANS AMBITIONS.

WHAT CHINESE STUDENTS SAY.

In a letter to a Home paper on the proposed new Treaty between Britain and Japan members of the Edinburgh Chinese Students' Union write:

The Japanese attitude to China has produced among all classes of the nation a bitter feeling, which has manifested itself especially in the national boycott of Japanese goods. Not content with her aggressive policy towards China, Japan, through her Foreign Minister, Baron Ishii, has declared a Monroe Doctrine for Asia and claims that, no foreign capital (except her own) should be employed in Manchuria and Mongolia. Part, at least, of the trouble in India is undoubtedly due to Japanese intrigue. Japan's colonial ambitions extend to India, the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

Why, then, should Great Britain continue a Treaty which her partner has violated in letter and in spirit at every turn? We know the size of Japan's "but" during the war. Her real attitude to Britain was prematurely revealed when things were not going well for the Allies, and a Government-inspired press campaign, openly anti-British and anti-Alliance, astonished the English residents. This new motion of hers for a renewal of the alliance with Britain is obviously only due to the fact that she finds the immediate accomplishment for her aims delayed indefinitely, and she desires to enjoy the great benefits to be had from an alliance with Great Britain which will secure the latter's neutrality toward her ambition in China.

What, in view of these facts, is the "raison d'être" of a Treaty with Japan? It would benefit only the latter and would probably assist morally in the coercion of China; and if China does not get justice a new world war seems inevitable, in the present temper of the Chinese people. This kind of future, however, is not what the Chinese people would wish to see. By tradition and nature we are lovers of peace. We sincerely hope that the Great Powers, who have just fought with sacrifice of millions of lives for humanity and the freedom of the world, will work rightly and justly to settle this grave problem through the League of Nations. And above all we sincerely and urgently beg the British people and its leaders to consider carefully and profoundly the real significance to both countries and the world at large of continuing the alliance with Japan. Because, if Japan succeeds in gaining control over 400,000,000 Chinese people and correspondingly great natural resources, then no State would be so exposed to the attack or onset of these new forces as is the British Empire; it would become, as Senator Lodge declared, "a peril to America, and would threaten the safety of the entire world."

In the course of her evidently adventurous career, "the man-woman of Prussian Saxony" seems to have played a variety of roles.

During the war she was an actress in Russia, and she has also been known as an authoress. Among her papers were found documents of a secret character dealing with various international negotiations, dating from the Brest-Litovsk "Peace."

As "Mr. Golden" of Naumburg, she always had plenty of money, which the Halle Independents say they have traced to the so-called "German Anti-Bolshevik League."

NATION'S FINANCES.

ROCKY ROAD TO STABILITY.

Financial events during the past few days show that the path leading back to financial (says a London writer under date of June 5) stability and a sound position is not by any means a smooth one, and that there are many difficult patches to be negotiated. The figures of national finance show a much less satisfactory position than of late. The revenue for the week ended last Saturday showed that the Government has again had to resort to the Bank of England for raising money, temporary advance from the Bank rising by £7,750,000. The net increase in the floating debt for the week was nearly £10,500,000, temporary advances from Government Departments being increased by £3,500,000 and Treasury bills reduced by £750,000. This set-back came at an unfortunate time, for not only did it follow after the opening of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's campaign against the floating debt, but it preceded a week during which there was bound to be a heavy addition to ways and means advances, for the Treasury has had to find, roughly, £50,000,000 this week for the payment of dividends. Thursday's Bank return showed that the Government has again called upon Threadneedle Street for assistance, for Government securities showed an increase of no less than £32,250,000. There was a corresponding increase in deposits, so that the proportion of reserve, which was slightly lower, to liabilities fell to the low figure of 12.9 per cent. The Currency Notes return also shows an increase of £2,750,000 in the circulation, and although £1,000,000 in Bank of England notes was added to the reserve the fiduciary issue amounts to £313,750,000, which is less than £7,000,000 below the maximum.

TREASURY BONDS FLASCO.

The revenue return showed that the week's receipts for the new Treasury Bonds was £1,100,000, making a total of just over £5,000,000 to date. So poor a response to an issue designed expressly for the purpose of reducing floating debt would indicate that the problem may have to be tackled in some other way. Whatever may be the decision with regard to the war wealth levy, the general public will only have itself to thank if some form of compulsion is used to raise the necessary funds, for neglecting to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Treasury Bond issue, which after all is the best method which the Government could have adopted in present circumstances.

The stock markets have on the whole been quiet, but there have been signs of revival in the oil market, and in one or two other speculative sections. Government securities have been dull, and there has been some reaction in Victory Bonds after their recent improvement. The Housing Bond issues of the three countries have gone to a premium, the amounts asked for in each case having been quickly subscribed. Any increase in general business, however, is unlikely until the uncertainty as to the Government financial policy has been dispelled.

RUSSIAN STOCKS AND KRASSIN MISSION.

There are many unfortunate people in this country, and, of course, a great many more in France, who invested their savings before the war in Russian securities—now, of course, depreciated to knock-out levels—and are still hugging some faint hope of saving something from the wreckage. The mission of M. Krassin to London has given rise to

some market inquiry for Russian stocks, and holders are wondering whether to sell when a chance presents itself. At the same time speculators are pondering as to whether the market for Russian stocks does not provide possibilities of quick profit. Both questions demand careful consideration. It may be that the Krassin mission will open the way for gradual trade resumption, and provide the first step towards peace. Equally possible it may be abortive. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the results of the present negotiations are concrete beyond all logical expectations. Even then it would be folly to entertain exaggerated hopes of immediate consequences.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN INVESTORS.

Years of chaos, anarchy, and destruction cannot be repaired in a trice. The revival of production and prosperity in Russia, and the gradual recovery of financial stability depend upon the establishment and maintenance of peace and stable government, which is very far from being assured. Nevertheless, it is held in some quarters that any agreement with Krassin would be made conditional upon a pledge that the rights and interests of foreign investors should be strictly respected. Possibly there might be something tangible in that hope if a sufficiently long view is taken. But a long view in respect of anything Russian is rendered so entirely obscure by present conditions that the holder or intending purchaser of Russian securities would be wise to confine his

SHIPBUILDERS.
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MECHANICAL AND
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ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

should realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep-seated blood impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief.

Complete and lasting is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better than use Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing promptly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to old and young alike.

Of all Chemists and Druggists

Don't be led to try a Substitute.

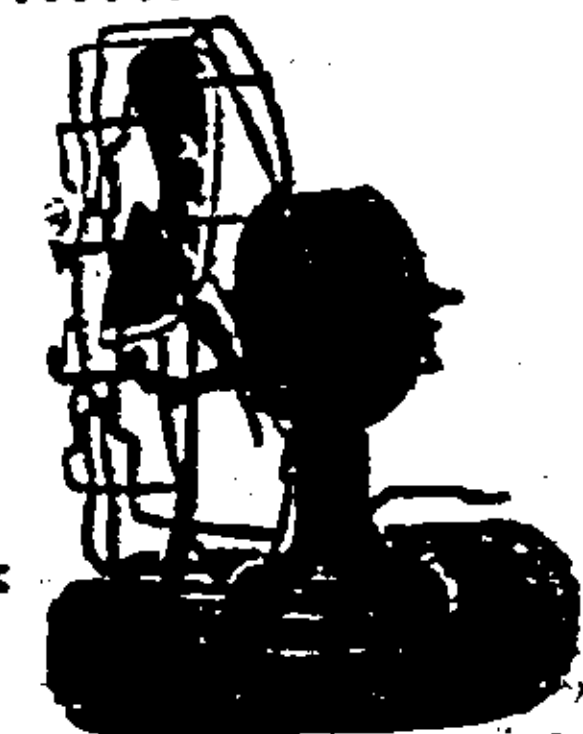
**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

"Everybody's
Blood Purifier."

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING IS
WORTH DOING WELL

Is the motto of our Wanchai Workshops
They are equipped for:—
General Engineering and Electrical Work
Electro silver and nickel plating
Tinning, lacquering and Bronzing
Repair work of any description
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery



attention to more immediate market possibilities. Any promising result from the Krassin mission would very likely send quotations up a few points. But to buy Russian stocks now on that ground is a risky gamble for what, in any case, is not likely to be a large profit. On the other hand, holders who have already had to exercise years of patience, would be ill-advised to rush at present opportunities of selling, without waiting just a short time more to see what may be the upshot of the negotiations now.

PROPOSED FRENCH TAX ON FOREIGN BONDS.

It is proposed, says the Paris Journal, to impose an ad valorem "Nationalisation" or Customs duty of small amount on foreign bonds and securities on their entry into France, to be paid by persons domiciled or resident in France.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

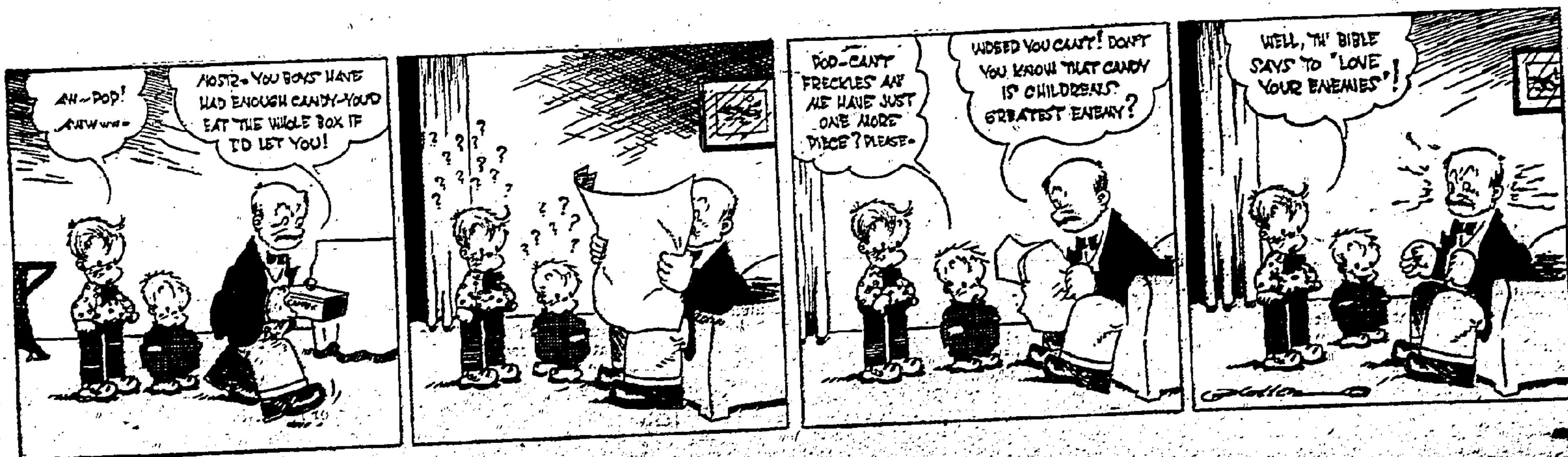
Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."
Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
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also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
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BY BLOSSER.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

They Got the Candy.



Delicious

Junket

can be prepared in a few minutes by using

Watson's

Freshly concentrated

Essence of Rennet

In bottles sufficient to make 32 pints

60 cents each.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$30 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920.

JURY DELAYS.

Jury men summoned to the Criminal Sessions yesterday were subject to a deal of delay and annoyance through the fact that, because of a bit of bungling by the Police officials, the prisoners who were to be tried in the Police Judge's Court were not present when the time for the opening of the Court arrived. All the jury men summoned for the Sessions had gathered in the Chief Justice's Court, and the arrangement was that when the balloting here was completed, the jury men not required in that Court were to proceed to the Second Court, where other cases were down for trial. But when the time came, no prisoners had made their appearance, and thus it was that the Second Court's business had to be postponed until the afternoon. Now when a man receives a jury summons, he likes to know as soon as possible whether his services will be required. But in this instance, after waiting a deal of time in the morning, the jury men had to return again later in the day before being able to learn if they were needed. Mr. Justice Wood rightly made a public statement on the matter, showing that the fault was not with the law officers of the Crown but with the Police Department. Somebody must have been remiss in his duties that such a thing could happen, for surely it is fairly general knowledge amongst the Police when the Sessions come along that the prisoners are required before business can begin. Whoever was at fault in this instance now knows that he caused considerable annoyance to men who have business to look after, and also caused the Police Judge to cast reflections on the working of the Police Department.

Jury service is one of those necessary things. Without it, the law cannot be properly administered. It is on occasion annoying to business men to be called away from their offices to decide whether a man is or is not guilty of an offence alleged against him, but if people want law and order maintained in the Colony, they must help to see that justice is done. They have their part to play, just as the law officers of the Crown and the Police have. Sometimes, in their irritation at being called for service, jury men are apt to overlook that aspect of affairs. Let the juryman cultivate the habit of thinking that he is assisting to keep down crime; then, perhaps he will view the summons to serve in a rather different light. But whilst, rightly viewed, jury service is a privilege as well as a responsibility, it goes without saying that it ought to be made as little irksome as possible. No man who gives his service to the Colony in this way ought to be kept waiting about the Court longer than is absolutely necessary. If he is wanted, then let the arrangements be such that he can discharge his duty without delay and not be compelled to waste valuable time doing nothing. In this connection, the procedure followed here in Hongkong is capable of improvement, as we shall show in a moment or two, and we hope that sufficient notice will be taken of these remarks in the proper quarter to bring about a much-needed reform.

The custom at the local Criminal Sessions is, before any of the waiting jury men are called, first to dispense of cases in which prisoners plead guilty. If there are, say, two or three such cases, the facts have to be briefly stated and judgment passed, all of which takes up a deal of time, during which the waiting jury men sit impatiently twiddling their thumbs and wondering when they may get to know if they are needed. This contrasts with the practice at Home, where all undefended and "guilty" cases are left over to be dealt with at the end of the list, the consequence being much saving of time not only to jury men but to lawyers and others attending the Court. At yesterday's Sessions, although the Court opened at 10 o'clock, it was not past 10.30 before any business transpired in which jury men were concerned. And we have known occasions when even more time than this has been needlessly wasted. It is annoying enough for a big proportion of the jurors to be summoned to Court and then not to be wanted at all. But that is inevitable. It is a hundred times worse for both the wanted and the unwanted jury men to be kept hanging about while "guilty" cases are disposed of. It should be an easy matter to readjust things so as to avoid such a possibility. We hope that will be done before another Session comes round.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE DAVIS CUP.

So many residents of Hongkong being keen devotees of lawn tennis there is great interest naturally being taken in the progress of the play at Home to decide which country shall be the holder for the year of the much coveted Davis Cup. By the cable news just to hand England is now out of the running, though not before her representatives put up a fine fight. To have been drawn against America was no encouragement and England has already lost by going down in three of her five matches against that country—two singles and one doubles. It was in the doubles that England came so near to a victory. Parke and Kingscott losing to Tilden and Johnston in a match that went all the five sets and in which the Englishmen were once leading by two sets to one. The games went out at 23 to 23—no great margin to win by. It would now seem that the main fight for the Cup will be between America and Australasia, and it is interesting to recall that Australasia won it in 1914, held it for the four years in which the war prevented international play, and won it again last year. America held it in 1913 and the cup has not been in Britain's hands since 1912. There have been many laments that England—undoubtedly the home of lawn tennis—has thus had to give pride of place for so many years to other countries, and hopes were entertained that 1920 would witness the winning back of the trophy. But once again we have had to give way to better men not only in the matter of this cup but also in the honours of lawn tennis as a whole. Britain has no world champion, either lady or gent, although Britishers did figure prominently in the closing rounds of the recent competitions. Whether Australasia will be able to hold its end up against the wonderful play of the Americans remains to be seen. The lesson in all this is that sport brings out and develops the spirit of give-and-take and can be made a valuable international asset.

THE NORTHERN SITUATION.

The news of the fighting in North China would seem to show Tuan Chi-jui is not going to have the easy task that was at one time predicted for him, and it might just be that this official, who was so stubbornly insistent on the punishment of one of his personal enemies and who was mainly responsible for precipitating his country into another civil war, will have cause to regret his autocratic action. It would seem that there are no fewer than three separate armies operating against him and that he fears being attacked on three sides. It is not possible for us to get a clear idea of the pros and cons of the dispute that has led to this renewal of fighting, but in reading what we have we have been forced to the judgment that this Tuan Chi-jui is nothing more nor less than a man who wanted all his own way, was intolerant of any other opinion and hastened to use the military forces controlled by his friends in the hope that he would emerge as dictator of the country. We hope to see that effort fail and fail quickly and we also hope to see all reactionary militarists (of whom Tuan is the leader) robbed of their power to muck the Government of further funds. It is high time that China was rid of the incubus of these petty martinets.

TURKEY SQUEALS.

Turkey does not seem to be taking to the Treaty very kindly. In fact she is kicking against it all she knows how. But the Allies have stood unshakably firm, as can be seen by the text of their reply to Turkey's latest Note. When they point out that Turkey, by her intervention, prolonged the conflict for two years, and caused the loss of millions of lives and the spending of millions of money they only state the bare truth—though it is a truth that must ever be a black mark in Turkey's history. The recalling of the many atrocities committed by the Turks as evidence of Turkey's general unfitness to rule over other people is only a just reminder of the fact that by allowing Turkey to retain Constantinople the Allies have been quite lenient. Arguments in plenty could be found to justify European Powers insisting that Turkey should be ejected from Europe once and for all, but in consideration of strong religious feelings they have con-

DAY BY DAY.

NO LAWS, HOWEVER STRINGENT, CAN MAKE THE IDLE INDUSTRIOUS, THE THRIFTLESS PROVIDENT, OR THE DRUNKEN SOBER.—*Samuel Smiles.*

A number of boats that anchored outside yesterday owing to the bad weather came into port this morning.

The apparatus of the new light at Swallow Bay Beacon entrance to Wangmoon went out of order last night. A fixed light is now being exhibited temporarily.

When the United States Shipping Board's West Ira came into port this morning from Manila five stowaways were found on board. They were handed over to the Police.

Owing to the Loongsang not having arrived this morning from Manila, the Empress of Japan did not sail as advertised. The s.s. Loongsang has passengers on board for the Empress boat. In the event of the Loongsang not arriving to-day the Empress of Japan will leave here to-morrow.

Five cement factories are soon to be established by Chinese merchants so that the natives will be better able to compete with foreigners. These factories will, no doubt, be a boon to the poor who could be employed as labourers. It is thought that the Government too, will be benefited, since it will be able to obtain a good revenue through the taxes received from the factories.—*Canton Times.*

There was a very exciting finish in the Tennis League match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the U.S.R.C. on Saturday. So even was the play that the teams reached 49 games all, and the match was thus decided on the very last game, which was won by the Cricket Club. The teams agreed beforehand that this match should count as two matches, it being impossible to play home-and-away ties within the limits of the season.

For the transference of a number of bad coins, of which he was in possession, a Chinese on Sunday went to a stall at the Saikok market and proffered one of them in payment of a quantity of fish he had ordered. Three times he took out one of the counterfeit coins, and each time the hawk, with growing suspicion, handed it back. Eventually, when suspicion had grown to certainty, the man was arrested and handed over to the Police. It was disclosed that at the time he made his purchase, he had a number of good copper cents in his pocket which were sufficient to pay for the price of the fish. This fact conclusively proved his cupidity, and Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Police Court to-day, sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Found in the train from Sum-chun without a ticket, money or luggage, a Chinese was to-day brought before Mr. N. L. Smith on the charge of non-payment of his fare. Inspector Moore stated that no attempt was made by the prisoner at concealment, and he had no reason to dispute the statement of the prisoner that the train ran off with him whilst he was indulging in "forty winks" in one of the carriages. Defendant told the Magistrate that out of a deep sleep he was awakened to consciousness to find himself in a place where he knew no friends or relatives and he would be eternally grateful to the "Great Man" if his worship would help him to return there. The prisoner was successful in his petition. He was remanded for a period of 24 hours while Police benevolence would be exerted towards getting him a passage back.

sented to leave Constantinople untouched, save to make the Straits of international character. No-one can really blame Turkey for trying to get all she can, but one must not be inclined to accept too implicitly all she whines about. Medicine is advised in liberal proportions for chronic cases, and Turkey has such a malady that she needs a purging. To cut down the medicine would be to deny cure.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX.")

The appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan to the Governorship of Queensland has pleased us all immensely. When Sir Matthew came here he soon arrived at the conclusion that Hongkong was not place that it was cracked up to be. He was a strenuous man—a man who believed at getting at the bottom of things. The Public Health Ordinance itself brought him a crop of worries, and on top of that in 1906 the Observatory was foolish enough to let a typhoon swoop on the Colony as a wolf swoops on the unsuspecting fold, and he was promptly plagued to wade in and wipe the Observatory off the chart. The typhoon burst upon the Colony unheralded, no warning having been issued from the Observatory until it was too late to be of any practical use. Those who came to the city early in the morning saw the harbour, as usual, dotted with sampans and junks, while the river boats lay alongside the wharves, and the liners and warships were moored at their buoys or alongside the Kowloon wharves. Suddenly the typhoon gun roared out its ominous warning, and almost simultaneously the storm broke. Junks and sampans were racing as fast as human effort could drive them for the shelter at Causeway Bay. It was a veritable case of every man for himself. Everything that lay between the distressed craft and the haven at Causeway Bay was relentlessly cut down, or the would-be cutters smashed themselves in the attempt. Like a defeated and demoralised army they swept before the gale regardless of anything but their own safety. The result was terrible. Battered hulks, rudderless and absolutely beyond control, were dashed against the sea wall and smashed to match wood. The bigger vessels also fared badly. The British sloop Phoenix was driven ashore and wrecked as was the Fonde, a French destroyer. In that typhoon, it will be remembered, the then Bishop of Victoria lost his life.

Sir Matthew Nathan, when he was Governor of Hongkong, had to do a good deal of "overtime". The cause of that was not so much the fact that the work was there to be done but that Sir Matthew had had the misfortune to see it. Other Governors before him passed it by. They knew things had to be done, but having eyes that would shut they promptly closed them tight whenever they came near anything that looked like hard work. Sir Matthew Nathan, having been cast in a different mould, opened his eyes when others would have shut them, and he had to take up the burden. Sir Matthew believed in being on hand all the time, and apparently the only thing he regretted was that he was not possessed of the power to be in about six places at one and the same time. It is a truism that Sir Matthew was the best Governor we have ever had.

Until a few weeks ago very few persons have been aware of the existence in our midst of a Chinese Young Women's Christian Association. It is quite a young institution, and is now pressed for better accommodation. Its present membership is about 160, and there is no doubt that the Association can do much good along educational lines. There is an ever-increasing number of Chinese women and girls travelling alone through the Colony, and there is no accommodation outside of the Chinese hotels, which at best are not suitable places for women. The Helena May Institute fulfils the need for European women, and it is hoped that some generous Christian Chinese will provide some such accommodation for the young Chinese women. In Miss Elliott, the Association has a foreign secretary of great organising abilities, and, if the sinews of war are provided, she should do wonders. Miss Nellie Elliott was appointed two years ago by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. as Foreign Secretary to help forward the plans for a Chinese Y.W.C.A. in Hongkong.

The question of chauffeurs is one that has been before the public eye now, and this much is certainly true, that while "John Chinaman" can drive a car, and drive well, in certain respects

there is lacking in him that spirit which we find in the best chauffeurs in England. There the car is the chauffeur's goddess, for he knows no other. He can tell to an ounce how much petrol she will take to go from Land's End to John O'Groats, and how many thousand miles can be got out of the tyre, and what hills can be climbed on "top." That spirit has not come to the Hongkong chauffeur. What else could be expected? In many cases the coolie of yesterday is the motor driver of to-day in Hongkong. How many tales could be told of how in the "witching hour of the night" cars steal forth laden with a band of coolies gathered from who knows where, but all bent on becoming motor drivers with the least possible exertion—not to say expense, the expense being borne by the owner of the motor car, who settles his much swollen tyre and gasoline bill at the end of every month? How many bent mudguards, leaking radiators and broken glasses could, like Hamlet's ghost, "a tale unfold." Yea, for ways that are dark commend me to a Chinese motorcar driver.

The Chinese chauffeur's method of driving is in spurts and dashes. He puts his foot hard on the accelerator, makes the car leap like a live thing, draws up with both breaks hard on six inches, and preferably two, takes the corners with a terrible sweep—that is what in Ah Ki's opinion, constitutes "correct" driving. A proposal, I am told, was put forward sometime ago to get all drivers to pass a mechanical test, but the idea either did not catch on or was allowed to drift. In the absence of such a mechanical test for all drivers we see the repair shops filled to overflowing every day, and owners of cars suffering consequently. Ah Ki does not worry; his master pays all repair bills. Then why worry? "Old car no proper, can catchee new car"—that is the spirit that animates him throughout his engagement. Still, I hear the Automobile Association has this matter in hand.

Those who did not see "The Quaints" during their flying visit to the Colony missed a very real treat. These people are No. 1 artists, well-known at Home, and they are to open a season at the London Coliseum next December. It was like old times to have R. B. Salisbury and Dorothy James with us again. Ernest Scovell, the delightful tenor, is no stranger here, either. He will be remembered as being with "The Quaints" in 1915—then under the stage name of E. Lane Mott. Like the Chief Quaint, he responded to the call of duty during the war, and as a soldier, of course, he had to use his correct name, which he has now decided to retain even when on the stage. I hope that when the Company returns it will play every night to packed houses, which is only what it deserves.

Talking of matters theatrical, what a delightful surprise "The Black Cats" were to those who heard them at Kowloon on Saturday! It isn't an easy matter to hold the attention of an audience at an open-air show, but these clever folk kept everybody interested the whole time. I understand "The Black Cats" are known at Home as a professional concern, where they gained considerable praise at pavilion engagements. The whirligigs of Fate have brought two or three of them to Hongkong on military service, and with a few more members recruited locally the combination has been re-formed. "Lena" and "Tedo" are really quite clever, whilst the others all have claims to considerable skill. Let's hope they give us more entertainments in the future. But why don't they "tog up" as proper black cats—tails, ears, whiskers and all? The effect would be much more striking; and think of the fun they could create in such garb.

LONDON SUPERSTITIONS.

Dean Inge in his morning sermon at St. Paul's recently ridiculed some popular fancies and superstitions. "One cannot live in London," he said, "without observing the extraordinary prevalence of childish superstitions about numbers, days of the week, and so forth. God is not the kind of person to send some dire calamity for dining on 13, or for walking under a ladder, or for getting married in May."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Some remarkable stories of Derby Day successes reach here from many unexpected quarters. A Chinese student at Geneva University named Tsing, who never saw a horse race, won £400 on Spion Kop by employing a simple Oriental method. He wrote the names of all the Derby starters on slips of paper, and backed the first that he picked out of a hat. He looks on horse racing as a lottery, and intends employing the same method for other races.

At the Canadian Exhibition which opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, recently was a competition to select the most perfect foot. "The matter with the British," the originator of the scheme is reported to have said, "is their footwear and not their feet. I see no reason why we should not find an Englishwoman as the prizewinner." "What is a perfect foot?" he was asked. "A medium size five foot," he replied, "should measure 7 1/4 inches round at the broadest part, and 7 3/8 inches at waist. The length will be in proportion. The waist of the foot, it should be explained, is that part of the foot immediately below the instep where the perfect shoe should grip the perfect foot. The measurement over the highest part of the instep should be 8 1/4 inches.

A Government official who is conversant with the agricultural position in its relation to food says: While the wheat acreage is much less than last year, there will be a surplus from the last home-grown wheat crop, but no one seems to know quite what it will amount to. So uncertain is the position that the members of the Government Wheat Commission can give no official figures and are not prepared to commit themselves to any specific estimates regarding the wheat situation as a whole. What makes the outlook the more serious for us, and permanently so, is the fact that many Oriental countries are becoming regular wheat consumers who never ate it before. Failure of rice crops has been the main reason, and the indications are that, having once acquired the taste for wheat, they will go on consuming it.

Bishop Tuttle, of St. Louis, whose venerable figure is missing from this year's assembly of the Lambeth Conference, must now be the dozen of all the Bishops in the world. Yet he is only 83—no great age for a Bishop, but too great an age to permit of his crossing the Atlantic this time. He completes an episcopate of 58 years this month, having been consecrated, in May 1867, when just over 30 years of age. Dr. Daniel Tuttle, who, as "presiding Bishop" of the American Episcopal Church, is virtually the Protestant Primate of the United States, came over to England for the Pan-Anglican Conference of 1908, and on that occasion preached at St. Paul's Cathedral. He is an interesting personality, and his presence at the Lambeth Conference this summer would have been particularly acceptable at this juncture in Anglo-American relations.

The present boom in divorce is without parallel in the history of the High Court of Justice. The total number of legal cases of every description down for hearing at the Summer Sessions, which have opened, is 2,780, and no fewer than 1,576 of these (or 56 per cent.) are divorce cases. The figures look even more startling when compared with the lowly number of 381 cases for the similar Sessions of 1914. The popularity of divorce has thus increased more than four-fold in six years! And without the aid of Divorce Reform Acts, too. A great change, too, has come over the attitude of public opinion towards divorced persons. One remembers very well the fury of the Victorian days against men like Dilke and Farnell. It doesn't necessarily follow that England is becoming increasingly immoral—or non-moral, to use the current word. Nothing is more irritating to a Scot in England than the priestly pictures of the terrible evils that will follow if the English Divorce Laws are assimilated to the more human Scots laws of divorce; for that's all divorce reform here means. But the divorce boom is another pointer of the great sweeping newness that is abroad.

NOTICES

ABSENT JURORS.

THREE HELD UP BY BAD WEATHER.

In the Puisse Judge's Court at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Mr. Justice Wood made reference to four jurymen who were absent when their names were called yesterday, namely, Messrs. A. C. Johnstone, D. A. Goodman, F. Ellis and Wong Puk-chuen.

His Lordship said the four gentlemen had made their explanations. Two of them, residents of Kowloon, were unable to come across owing to the weather. The third (Mr. Ellis) had informed him that he went to Canton and returned by the Haung-shan, fully expecting to be here in time for the Court, but owing to the weather the vessel did not arrive until Monday evening. The fourth, Mr. Wong Puk-chuen, did attend, but left the Court owing to a misunderstanding.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN:

ISSUE OF MEDAL.

An Army Order recently published authorises the grant of the "India General Service Medal, 1908," in silver, with clasp "Afghanistan N. W. Frontier, 1919," to the troops who took part in operations against Afghanistan in 1919.

Subject to the approval of the Army Council, the medal and clasp will be granted to all troops who served—

(a) West of the Indus, exclusive of the Province of Sind between 6th May, 1919, and 11th November, 1919, both dates inclusive.

(b) Under the orders of the G.O.C. the Baluchistan Force on the East Persian lines of communication between 6th May, 1919, and 8th August, 1919, both dates inclusive.

(c) In North-East Persia under the order of Major-General W. Malleon, C.B., C.I.E., between 6th May, 1919, and 8th August, 1919, both dates inclusive.

Officers and men already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only.

VLADIVOSTOK CURRENCY REFORM.

INTERESTED VIEWS FROM HARBIN.

Harbin, June 30.—One of the most potent causes that has militated against the success of the new currency scheme of the Vladivostok Provisional Government is the lack of confidence on the part of the people as to whether the measure can be carried through with with success. This lack of confidence has grown greater, and now the indications are that the people have lost trust so much that they fear they may be the victims of a big swindle.

The prevalent opinion is that if the Kolchak Government, which was in possession of gold and other securities, failed in the abolishing of the 20-ruble and 40-ruble notes of the Kerensky regime, what can be expected from a Government which is comparatively penniless and which has the support of only a small part of the people? The new value attributed to the ruble of the Provisional Government of Vladivostok—which has declared each of the new ruble notes to be equal to 200 of the old ones—is characterised as "an unheard-of and cynical swindle." As a result, only about 25 per cent. of the old currency has been converted into the new notes in the Maritime Provinces, while, in the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway, not more than 2 per cent. of the new notes are in circulation. The object aimed at in the introduction of the new notes was to entirely replace the old Siberian notes, but the measure has been worked so badly that, in fact, the old notes, far from being superseded by the new ones, are still on the market and are increasing in [comparative] value.

not come in personal contact with the sick, can with advantage be paid entirely by salary. But the clinical worker requires knowledge not only of the disease, but of the patient: his work is more individual.

"It is a true instinct that demands 'free choice of doctor,' and there should be every effort to make this choice a reality. A whole-time State salaried service would tend, by its machinery, to discourage initiative, to diminish the sense of responsibility, and to encourage mediocrity."

To administer the scheme in each district a new type of local health authority might be needed to bring about unity of local control of all health services, curative and preventive.

On this body the Council asks for due representation of the medical profession and a local medical advisory council.

AGAINST A STATE SERVICE. It is the Council's opinion that by a whole-time salaried State service for all doctors the public would be serious losers. "No doubt laboratory workers and medical administrators, who do

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Finnan Haddocks - 50 " " "
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U.S.A., who writes:—"I have never found anything as good as Baby's Own Tablets for regulating the bowels of little children. My baby was sick and restless while cutting his teeth but the Tablets quickly made him all right." Baby's Own Tablets are equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 years old or more. They are confidently recommended as a remedy for simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, croup, eczema, also to expel worms. From chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

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BETTER DOCTORING FOR EVERYBODY.

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Proposals that would quietly revolutionise the present medical service of the country are made to the Ministry of Health.

The present organisation has failed to bring the advantages of medical science within reach of the people. A full state medical service is no adequate substitute. It is therefore proposed that there should be—

1. Primary Health Centres, in each populous district, for curative and preventive work. Cottage hospitals could be adapted.

2. Secondary centres in each large town (with big central hospitals as nucleus) for care and consultation on special cases.

3. A new type of local health authority, with a medical advisory service.

The recommendations are made in an interim report—as a matter of urgency—by the Consultative Council of Medical and Allied Services, which is associated with the Ministry of Health.

It is "in view of the urgency of the orderly building up of a constructive health policy" that the Consultative Council issues this interim report.

The present organisation of medicine (the council finds) has failed to bring the advantages of medical science within reach of the people.

"Public opinion appreciates more and more that the home does not always afford the best hygienic conditions for recovery from serious illness."

So the council, in this report, lays it down that—

1.—Any scheme of medical service must be open, though not necessarily free, to all classes of the community.

2.—It must be such as can grow and expand and adapt itself to varying local conditions.

3.—In each locality it must comprise and provide for all the medical services, preventive and curative, necessary to the health of the people.

4.—These agencies must be brought together in close co-ordination under a single health authority for each area.

A RALLYING POINT. Domiciliary medical service should continue, the doctor attending his patients at their own homes or at his surgery.

But this system should be brought into relationship with a Primary Health Centre, in each big centre of population, to serve as the rallying point of all the medical services, preventive and curative, of the district for which it is established—a great centre of professional life and learning.

At this centre, staffed by the doctors of the district, there would be wards for various purposes, including provision for midwifery, an operating room, a radiography room, a laboratory for simple investigations, a dispensary, medical baths, and a waiting place for the general practitioners of the district and for the storage of clinical records on an agreed and standardised basis.

There would also be accommodation for communal and preventive services, such as those for prenatal care, child welfare, medical inspection and treatment of school children, physical culture, and the examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis.

A dental clinic, with a staff of visiting dental surgeons, would be another important branch of the equipment.

Cottage hospitals could be adopted as primary health centres, at any rate as a beginning.

FOOD AND NURSING FREE. A local doctor would be able, in a proper case to have a patient

removed to such a centre, to keep the patient still under his own care and control, and continue the treatment under more favourable circumstances and with a readier access to the resources of modern medical science.

The primary health centre would provide the patient with food, nursing, and all equipment for efficient treatment, but not with medical attendance which would be paid for either by the patient himself (if a private patient) or through some method of insurance, or by the local authority.

Then there would be a secondary health centre for each district, in a town where an adequate equipment is possible and an efficient staff of consultants and specialists can be assembled.

For many of these centres, the nucleus of organisation would be found in existing hospitals. In other districts it would be necessary to establish a complete and model centre. For this purpose a hospital survey should be taken at some early date.

On the curative side the services of secondary centres would be mainly of a consultative type. They would need a complete hospital equipment.

Cases referred for consideration or treatment from the primary centres would attend at the out-patient clinics of the secondary centre or would occupy in-patient beds. The medical staff of the secondary centre would treat these cases, but general practitioners would be able to keep in touch with their patients while attending the centre, and to resume supervision over them on discharge.

Consultants would be part-time officers, and would be paid on a time basis, with extra fees for special visits. This would leave them time for their private consulting practice. On the committees of selection medical men would have the larger representation.

COST TO THE PATIENT. At the secondary centres the contribution of cost made by the patient would include the services of the consultant, though it would be open for the patient to request the additional service of a selected consultant or specialist and be responsible for the fee.

On finance generally, the Consultative Council recognises that while preventive services must of necessity be publicly provided, the provision of curative services free of charge at the health centres would impose a heavy burden on public funds.

Some members feel that these services should be provided at the cost of the community but the majority recommend that in the public wards of the primary and secondary health centres standard charges should be made for treatment, though these charges might vary in different parts of the country, and they could only, as a rule, be a contribution to the cost of treatment, which is often beyond the means of many citizens.

SELF-SUPPORTING WARDS. The Council further recommends that private and self-supporting wards should be a part of the provision at the health centres.

To administer the scheme in each district a new type of local health authority might be needed to bring about unity of local control of all health services, curative and preventive.

On this body the Council asks for due representation of the medical profession and a local medical advisory council.

AGAINST A STATE SERVICE. It is the Council's opinion that by a whole-time salaried State service for all doctors the public would be serious losers. "No doubt laboratory workers and medical administrators, who do

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FROM	DUE
STEAMERS, HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.	
Empress of Japan... July 20	Aug. 110
Empress of Asia... July 29	Aug. 116
Monteagle... Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia... Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan... Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia... Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia... Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle... Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan... Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia... Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia... Dec. 16	Jan. 3

* will omit her usual call at Kobe.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th.

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ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

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"HAROLD DOLLAR" ...	OCT. 9TH.

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SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Kathlanba ... R. L.	July 20
E. of Japan ... C. P. O. S.	July 20
Manila M. ... O. S. K.	July 23
Aldia M. ... O. S. K.	July 26
Burma M. ... O. S. K.	July 29
Awa M. ... N. Y. K.	July 20
Tokiwa M. ... N. Y. K.	July 21
St. Albans ... P. & O.	July 21
Tokushima M. ... N. Y. K.	July 22
Colorado S. ... S. & D.	July 22
China ... C. M. Co.	July 23
Altai M. ... O. S. K.	July 23
Devanah ... P. & O.	July 23
Nikko M. ... N. Y. K.	July 23
Kohoku M. ... O. S. K.	July 24
Wheatland ... P. S. Co.	July 25
Pawlet ... P. S. Co.	July 25
City of Oran ... B. L.	July 27
West Montpel L. A. Co.	July 28
Eldridge ... P. S. Co.	July 29
Iyo M. ... N. Y. K.	July 29
E. of Asia ... C. P. O. S.	July 29
Lowther C. ... D. & Co.	E. July
West Ivan ... F. W. Co.	July 30
Siam M. ... O. S. K.	B. Aug.
Grace D. ... R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Pakling ... B. L.	Aug. 6
Kalyan ... P. & O.	Aug. 7
Mexico M. ... O. S. K.	Aug. 8
Taiyuan ... B. & S.	Aug. 8
Penang M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Atsuta M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Siberia M. ... T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Elkton ... P. S. Co.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. ... T. K. K.	Aug. 11
Monteagle ... C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12
Toyohashi M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Aki M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 18
Nanting ... C. M. Co.	Aug. 19
Harold D. ... R. D. Co.	Oct. 9
West Hixton ... L. A. Co.	Oct. 10
Eastern ... P. & O.	Aug. 20
Africa M. ... O. S. K.	Aug. 21
West Hika ... L. A. Co.	Aug. 23
Birmingham ... B. L.	Aug. 27
Nile ... C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Shinyo M. ... T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow ... B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps M. ... O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Kansas ... B. L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. ... N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Chicago M. ... O. S. K.	Sept. 14
Vinita ... L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Melville D. ... R. D. Co.	Sept. 17

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Haihong ... D. L. Co.	July 20
Chinbus ... B. & S.	July 20
Shantung ... B. & S.	July 20
Aki M. ... N. Y. K.	July 21
Wingsang M. ... J. M. Co.	July 21
Huichow M. ... B. & S.	July 21
Hopsang ... J. M. Co.	July 22
Laisang ... J. M. Co.	July 22
Sinkiang ... B. & S.	July 22
Haiching ... D. L. Co.	July 23
Shin-i M. ... N. Y. K.	July 23
Luzon M. ... O. S. K.	July 24
Tisalak ... J. C. J. L.	July 24
Yingchow ... B. & S.	July 24
Chipsing ... J. M. Co.	July 25
Takada ... P. & O.	July 25
Tijiliwong ... J. C. J. L.	July 25
Chaksang ... J. M. Co.	July 26
Hailoong ... D. L. Co.	July 27
Torilla ... P. & O.	July 28
Sosho M. ... O. S. K.	July 29
Tatsuno M. ... N. Y. K.	July 28
Kaga M. ... N. Y. K.	July 30
Penang M. ... N. Y. K.	B. Aug.
Unnan M. ... O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Tijilap ... J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Taming ... B. & S.	Aug. 3
Nagato M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 5
Tibini ... J. C. J. L.	Aug. 6
Haiyang ... J. M. Co.	Aug. 7
Tijleboe ... J. C. J. L.	Aug. 11
Tango M. ... N. Y. K.	Aug. 21



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S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 10	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 13
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

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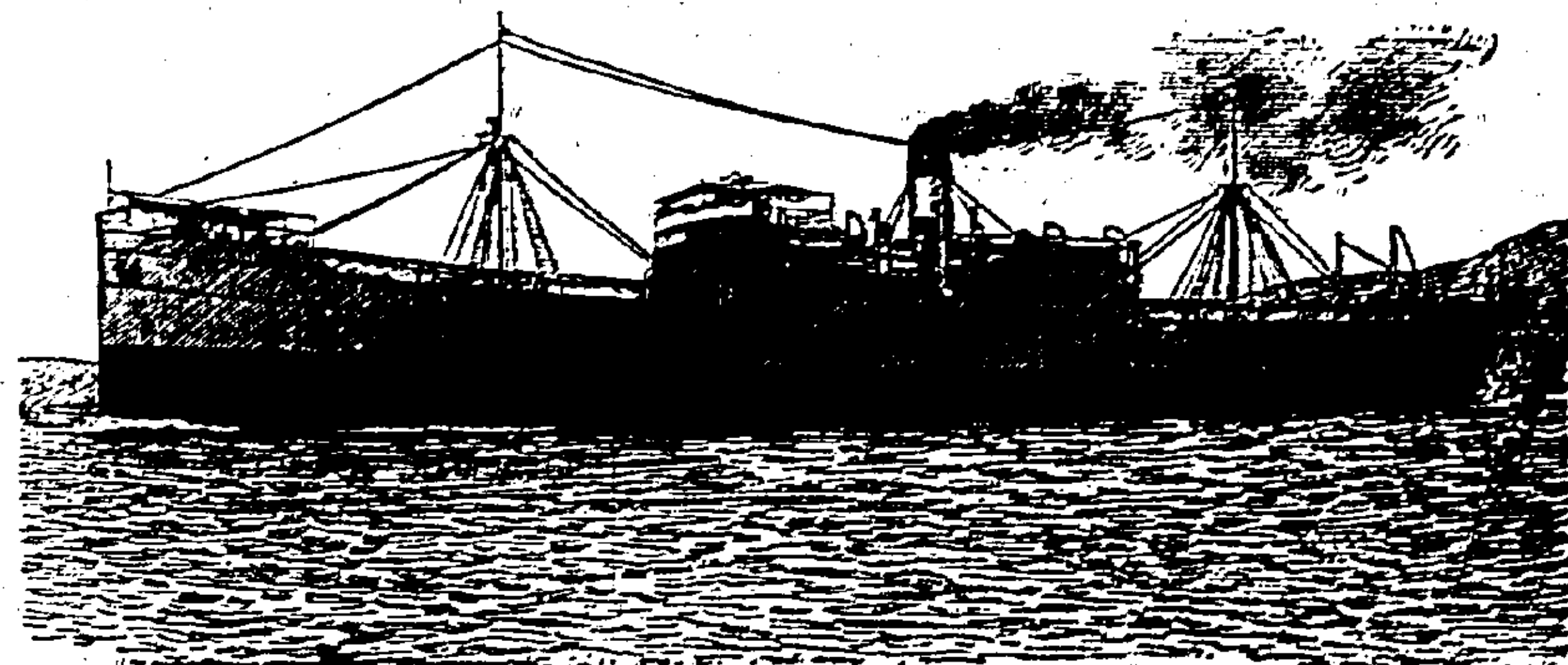
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TORILLA	5,200	23rd July, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS EASTERN	4,500	21 July, 4 p.m.	Sandakan Thursday Island, Sydney and Melbourne.
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ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug. at noon.

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CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANIGUCHI MARU ... Saturday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

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Tjikin	Java	1st Aug.	6th Aug.	Shanghai.
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SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Thur. 22nd July at d'light.
MOJI & Kobe	Laisang	Sat. 24th July at 5 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun. 25th July at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Mon. 26th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAPPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched for the STRAITS and CALCUTTA, on Monday, July 20th, at 3 p.m.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	21st July at 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW		
CHANG & TIENSIN	Huichow	22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	23rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	24th July at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	25th July at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	26th July at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong July, 20, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haihong ... W. C. Passmore ... TUES. 20th July at 2 p.m.

Haihing ... A. H. Stewart ... FRI. 23rd July at 2 p.m.

Hailoong ... J. S. Thomson ... TUES. 27th July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF OCEAN" via Suez 31st July.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 27th Aug.

"HONGKONG" via Suez 6th Sept.

"CITY OF OCEAN" via Suez 23rd Sept.

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at shippers' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.**SHIPPING.****VESSELS ARRIVED.**

The HONG WAH, a British boat, arrived yesterday afternoon from Singapore with 1,400 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong.

The KNIGHT TEMPLAR, came in this morning from Yokohama with 4,950 tons of cargo for other ports.—Mooring A 4.

The ST. ALBANS from Kobe and Moji had 2,000 tons of general cargo for other ports.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 10th July and is due here on or about the 5th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SH N-I M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th July and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 11th July and is expected here on the 30th July.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai Woosung on 17th July p.m. left there 18th July a.m. and is due at Manila on 21st July a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 18th July and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 19th July and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TATSUNO M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 17th July and is expected here on the 24th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 19th July, and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 19th July, and is expected here on the 28th July.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.**ORGANISING THE EXCITEMENT AGAIN.**

Cries for universal suffrage among the Tokyo citizens are growing louder as the day for the debate of the Suffrage Bills in the House of Representatives approaches. On the 6th instant a public meeting was held in every ward, and the principal speakers at these meetings, who were mostly Kenseikai members, visited one public meeting after another in motor cars. During the day 500,000 handbills impeaching the Government for its attempt summarily to reject the Universal Suffrage Bills in defiance of public opinion and by weight of the absolute majority of the pro-Government party in the House were distributed broadcast. The meeting in Akasaka Ward was held at 1 p.m. at the Teikokuwan, and the tone of the speakers was by no means wanting in severity and rebuke. It was unanimously resolved that the direction of State affairs could not be entrusted to the present incompetent Government, which had committed a series of blunders in its foreign and domestic administration, and that the Government should therefore be urged immediately to resign by way of apologising for its past maladministration. It was further resolved that the whole audience should attend a "national" meeting to be held in Hibya Park on the day when the Universal Suffrage Bills would be debated in the House. At all the other meetings of the capital the proceedings were carried on along similar lines.

The agitation, if it is well organized, may yet make a Government sorry that it has delayed the last day. The advantages to be gained by the move rested entirely on the assumption that the interest of the subject would engage before the Extraordinary session.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



CLEVER DANCERS.

Jancsi (left) and Roszika, whose dancing has delighted America, bound for London, where they will fulfil a season at the Hippodrome.



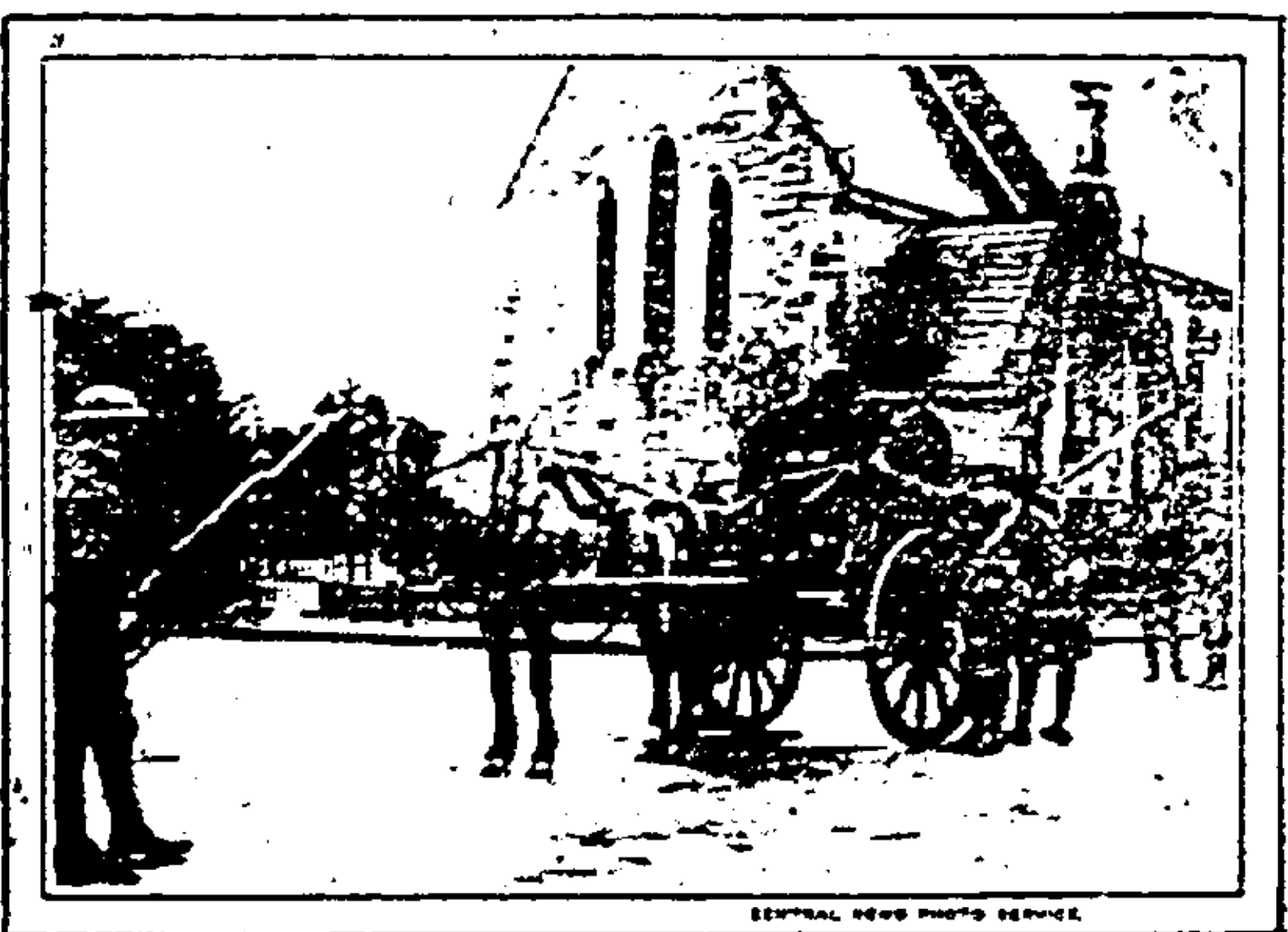
MOSCOW MARKET.

Judging by the above photo, recently taken at the great vegetable market at Moscow, the Russians are in no danger of starving.



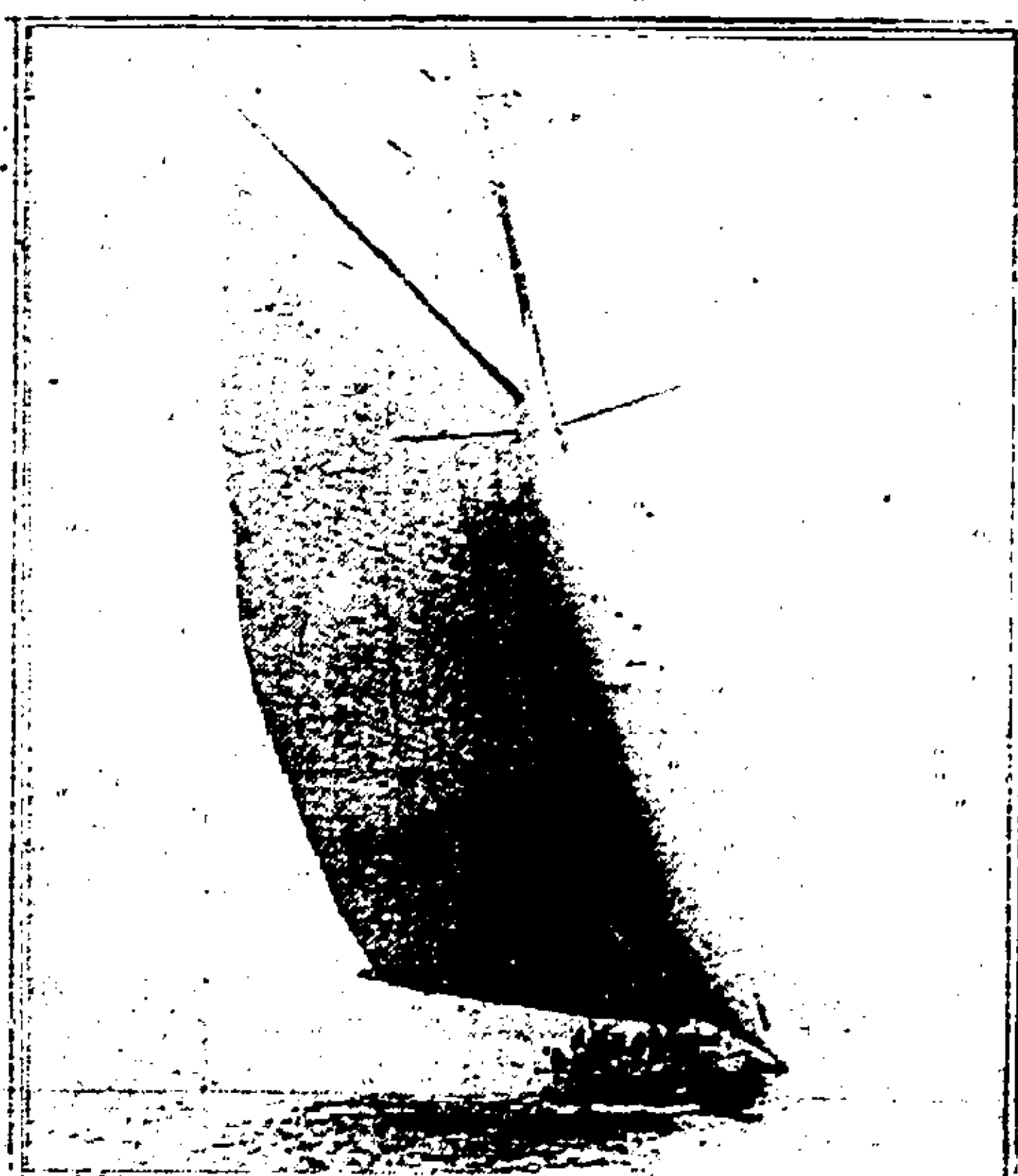
GOVERNOR IN OVERALLS.

Governor Coolidge, Republican candidate for U.S. Vice-Presidency, appeared recently on Arbor Day to plant a memorial tree.



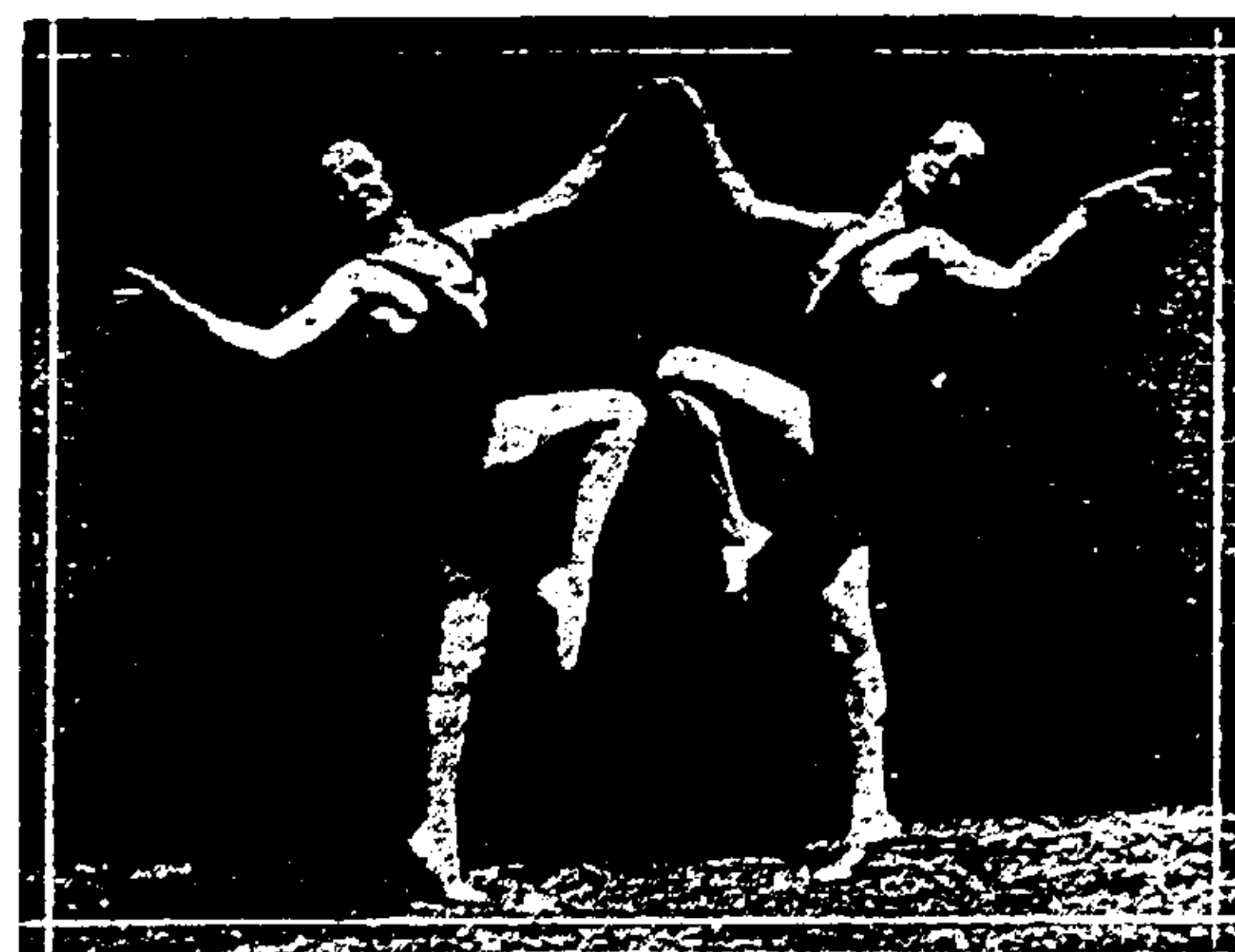
SCENE IN IRELAND.

Soldiers stopping and searching a Dublin two-wheeler.



SHAMROCK IV.

Recent photo of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht on her trials in American waters.



FAMOUS SWIMMERS.

The Smith twins, Miss Eleanor and Miss Ruth, national amateur breast-stroke swimming champions, who will represent the United States at the Olympic games at Antwerp.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

What Does the Name Matter Among Friends?

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP BARCELONA BERLIN BORDEAUX BREMEN BRUSSELS BUENOS AIRES CHRISTIANIA COBLENZ COPENHAGEN GENOA GLASGOW HAMBURG HAVRE KOBE LIVERPOOL LONDON LUCERNE MANILA MARSEILLES MONTREAL NAPLES NICE PARIS PETROGRAD ROTTERDAM ROME SOUTHAMPTON SHANGHAI STOCKHOLM TORONTO VALPARISO YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAW

SHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Custom Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Peso, Tael and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED ON OR ABOUT THE 30TH JULY FOR SINGAPORE

TAKING CARGO AT CURRENT RATES OF FREIGHT.

{ For space and further particulars, apply to:—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C.P.O.S. Ltd.

MR. THOMAS HECKLED.

A SMART RETORT.

Someone interrupted Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at a meeting of railwaymen in Battersea Town Hall recently with the question: "Why don't you go into the capitalist camp?" "Because," he retorted, "I preferred to take your £225 a year instead of £500 a year of the Government." (Cheers.) He did not believe it was the desire of the overwhelming mass of railwaymen that he should go to the other camp. (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas was speaking on the wages award. He said he might have signed a minority report and said that railwaymen ought to have £3 a week increase. He would then have been a popular idol with the few, while he would be doing the railwaymen as a whole an injustice. He not only signed the report but was prepared to defend it. He noticed that the London Council of the N. U. R. had decided to reject the report, but he signed the railway workers against this step.

"Keep clearly in mind," he said, "the alternative to this award is inevitably a national railway strike. I say you would be mad to embark upon it. You would be ruining your own cause. The time has arrived for plain talk." A few weeks ago this council advised a "go slow" policy. Very few of them followed that advice. They had more sense than those who advised them. (Cheers.) The award was, in his judgment, the maximum amount which the men could hope to obtain. A month hence the railway conference would be held, and he would abide by whatever decision was then arrived at. There were elements of disruption amongst the railwaymen of the country, but he asked them not to reject the report, and appealed to their good sense to do justice to themselves, the public and their organisation. (Loud cheers.) In his judgment a profound mistake was made when the demand for £1 a week increase was put out, because whatever was granted was certain to be compared with what had been asked for.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Ruetia, from Yokohama.
Petruche Steamer Africa Catline II, from Vladivostok.
Amme, from Shanghai.
Walter Bounner, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.
5473, from Shanghai.
Youngkannan Leehing Co., from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.
Kwongsinghong, from Amoy.
Arthur Wilson Co., from Kobe.
Lee Bros, from Kobe.
Chi'onghong-Wenyeikai, from Shanghai.
Kwanghsang, from Amoy.
Wingtungchong, from Shanghai.

1102, 0030, 7319, 3894, 0360 etc., from Amoy.
R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.
Hongtye, from Amoy.
0491, 6586, 3087 etc., from Shanghai.
Fathin, Connaught road, from Shanghai.
4135, 3952, 2770, 1420, 3050, 3291 etc., from Amoy.
2413, 3006, from Amoy.
Tsukada Superfine, from Osaka.
N. LEND.
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 15, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Alpe, from Colon.
Moffet, from Lyon.
Tracy Hall, Asia Banking Corporation, from Los Angeles, California.
M. E. F. ARBY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoir on July 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	100.00	100.00
Queen Elizabeth	100.00	100.00
Queen Mary	100.00	100.00
Queen Victoria	100.00	100.00
Queen Elizabeth	100.00	100.00
Queen Mary	100.00	100.00
Queen Victoria	100.00	100.00
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Victoria 100.00 | 100.00 || Queen Elizabeth | 100.00 | 100.00 |
Queen Mary	100.00	100.00
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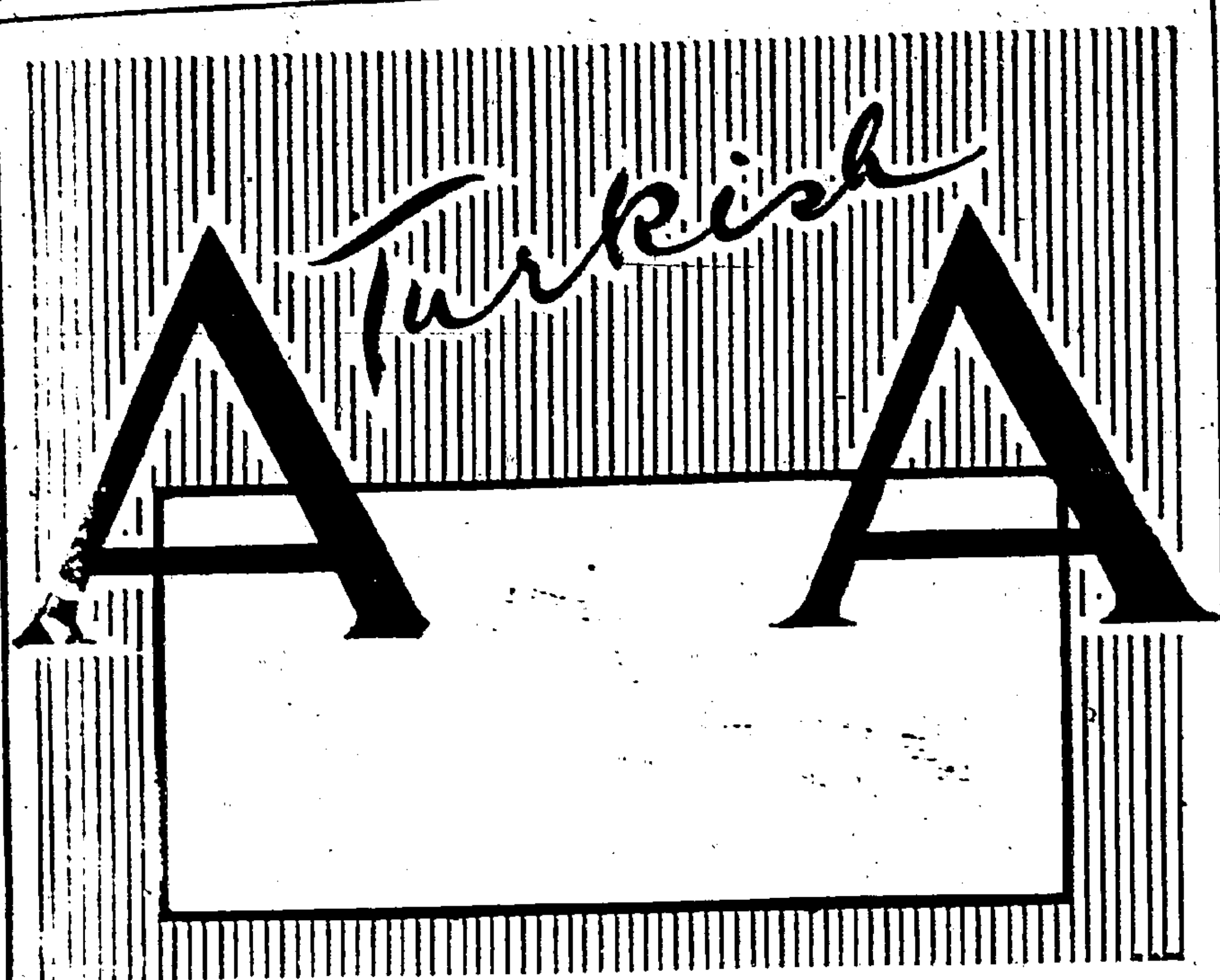
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Victoria 100.00 | 100.00 || Queen Elizabeth | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Queen Mary | 100.00 | 100.00 |
|

NOTICES.



Cigarettes.

Its Mild
Mellow Flavor
and Spicy
Tang Satisfy
Ten Smokers
Out of Ten.

This Advertisement is issued by Watanabe Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	670
Marine Insurances.	
Canton	395
North China	160
Union	195
Yangtze	225
Far Eastern	175
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	123
H. K. Fire	310
Shipping.	
Douglases	83
H.K. Steamboats	245
Indos (Prof.)	18
Indos (Def.) L. R.	230
Shells	145
Ferries	235
Refineries.	
Sogara	230
Malabona	545
Mining.	
Kallans	90
Langkate	155
Shanghai Loans	155
Shai Explorations	130
Ranba	40
Tronoh	275
Ural Caspian	8
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	84
K. Docks	150
Shai Docks	131
N. Engineering	29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	1065
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	111
H. Phreys Est.	8
K. Loan Lands	34
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	52
Cotton Mills.	
Kwos	1.570
Kung Yik	1.43
Lau Kung Mow	1.43
Oriental	1.395
Shai Cottons	1.395
Yangtze	35
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	730
China Borneo	614
Do. Light old	712
China Provident	23
Dairy Farms	1974
Electric H. K.	29
Electric Macao	23
Hongkong Ropes	6.80
H.K. Tramways	6
Peak Trams, old	70c
Do. new	5
Steam Laundries	10
Steel Foundries	14
Water-boats	5.80
Watsons	115
Wm. Powell	55
Wismans	120 (\$100 f.p.d.)

Hongkong, July 20, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

19th to 25th July 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 19	11:45	4:55	Wed. 21	11:45	4:55
Tue. 20	11:45	4:55	Thur. 22	11:45	4:55
Wed. 21	11:45	4:55	Fri. 23	11:45	4:55
Thur. 22	11:45	4:55	Sat. 24	11:45	4:55
Fri. 23	11:45	4:55	Sun. 25	11:45	4:55

—m morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 19d. 12h. 45m.—Warning to Hongkong:—Continental depression in Lat 25° N. Long. 114° E.

July 20d. 8h. 20m.—Local signal No. 5 lowered.
July 20d. 12h. 54m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa and the east coast of China, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The depression has probably moved to the west of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 6.40 inch. Total since January 1st, 62.41 inches, against an average of 46.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Easterly or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director. H.K. Observatory, July 20.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Egypt, Aden & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per DEVANHA, 23rd July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 22nd July, at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27th JULY.

Straits, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 27th July, 1 p.m.

POST OFFICE.

The insured letter and parcel services with Cihhi Shantung, Peking, Shanai, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Chekiang, Hupeh and Honan are suspended.

Telegraphic communication with Wazlar Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 21st July.
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW M., 21st July.
Japan—Per NIKKO M., 22nd July.
Japan—Per SHINI M., 22nd July.
Shanghai—Per AWA M., 22nd July.
Japan—Per TATSUMO M., 24th July.
Shanghai and Japan—Per IYO M., 23rd July.
Straits—Per KAYA M., 29th July.
Straits and Calcutta—Per SHINGO MARU, 30th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 21st July, 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO MARU, 21st July, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden—Per JACOB, 21st July, 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 21st July, 3 p.m.
Sundakan, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per ST. ALBANS, 21st July, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per SHUNSHING.

21st July, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 21st July, noon.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 21st July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool—Per KT. TEMPLAR, 21st July, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool—Per QRESTES, 21st July, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America & EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per MANILA, M., 21st July, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per KATHLAMBA, 21st July, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per CHINA, 22nd July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 22nd July, 3 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Hainan—Per HANOL, 22nd July, 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 23RD JULY.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHING, 23rd July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 23rd July, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 24TH JULY.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 24th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 23rd July, 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per TJSALAK, 23rd July, 5 p.m.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/8 1/2
30 d/a	3/8 3/4
60 d/a	3/8 3/4
4 m/a	3/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	159
T/T Japan	142
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	71 3/4
T/T Batavia	191
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	8.70
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/a L/C	3/10 3/4
4 m/a D/P	3/11 3/4
6 m/a L/C	3/11 3/4
30 d/a Sydney and Melbourne	3/11 3/4
30 d/a San Francisco & New York	73 1/2
4 m/a Marks	Nom.
4 m/a France	9.30
6 m/a France	9.50
Demand, Germany	74 1/2
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
Demand, Singapore	159
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	56 3/4
Sovereign	5.30
Gold leaf per Tael	36.40
Bar Silver, ready	52
forward	51 1/2
Bank of England rates 7 1/2	
New York/London	3.85 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$1/5 dis
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morris,
Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.